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A YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL VOLUME.

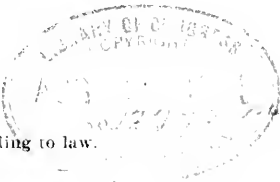
General La Fayette IN VIRGINIA,

In 1824 and '25.

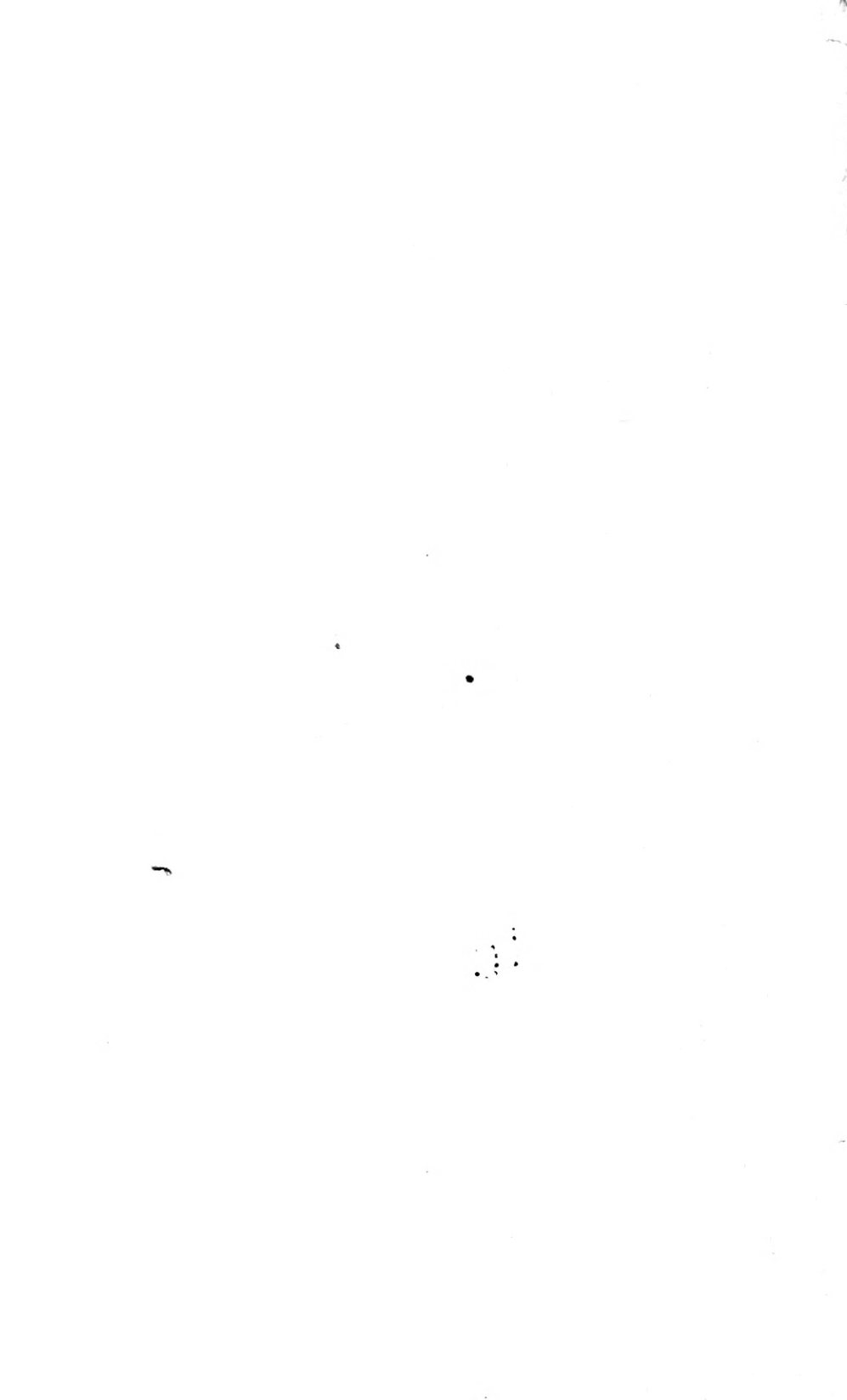
AN ACCOUNT OF HIS TRIUMPHANT PROGRESS
THROUGH THE STATE.

COMPILED BY
ROBERT D. WARD,
RICHMOND, VA.

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WEST, JOHNSTON & Co.,
RICHMOND, VA.
1881.







AN ACCOUNT
OF
General La Fayette's Visit to Virginia,

IN THE YEARS 1824-'25,

CONTAINING
FULL CIRCUMSTANTIAL REPORTS
OF HIS

RECEPTIONS IN WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA, MOUNT VERNON, YORKTOWN,
WILLIAMSBURG, NORFOLK, RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, GOOCHLAND,
FLUVANNA, MONTICELLO, CHARLOTTESVILLE, GORDONSVILLE,
ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, FREDERICKSBURG, LEESBURG,
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, CULPEPER, FAU-
QUIER, AND HIS DEPARTURE FROM
THE UNITED STATES,
WITH A

PORTRAIT OF GENERAL LA FAYETTE,

PHOTOGRAPHED FROM HIS BUST, BY HOUDON, IN THE CAPITOL OF
VIRGINIA; COMPILED FROM THE NEWSPAPERS OF THE
PERIOD AND OTHER SOURCES,

BY
ROBERT D. WARD,
RICHMOND.

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INTRODUCTION.

THIS volume contains an interesting account of the visit of General La Fayette to Virginia in 1824 and 1825. In it, will be found full reports of his triumphant progress, and of the receptions and honors bestowed upon him by the people, wherever he went. They were written by persons who were present on the respective occasions, the ceremonies of which they record.

It may be confidently affirmed, that those who read these accounts, will be pleased and instructed. Never before, perhaps, has there occurred such a combination of circumstances to invest with interest, the visit of a person so well calculated to arouse the deepest emotions of the people, and to make them feel and express their profound gratitude and affection, for one who had assisted so effectively in gaining the independence of their country, and was so worthy of all honor and admiration.

Never before has it been the good fortune of such a man as General La Fayette to revisit, after so long an absence, the scenes where in his early life he had gained immortal glory and renown. His is a unique character in history. Washington alone excepted, the American people have never bestowed on any other man so much of their esteem, admiration, and love. All throughout the United States in 1824 and 1825, the people met General La Fayette in a manner which expressed these sentiments towards him; but nowhere were they exhibited in a higher degree than in Virginia.

Upon her soil it was, that he had the chief command during the darkest days of the revolution; under him had served the Virginia soldiers of the war; here he had defended our capital

city, when it was endangered by the troops of the traitor Arnold and Tarleton; and here he had largely contributed to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and thus finished the war. No wonder, then, since he had won and deserved the gratitude and love of Virginians, that in his visit to our state, as these pages show, the people should have received him with the most enthusiastic devotion.

His reunion with his old, surviving comrades, after a separation of more than forty years, on the fields of their success, possesses so much of romance that the story of it will arouse in us, their descendants, emotions of the liveliest interest. No patriotic man can read of the meeting between La Fayette and Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, nor of the scenes at the University—where Mr. Jefferson made, perhaps, the last speech of his life, in which, when on the verge of the grave, he uttered expressions of his undying love of his country and his parting prayer for its perpetual union and prosperity, (nor of many other touching incidents narrated in this volume)—and reflect upon the thoughts and emotions which must have swelled their hearts and minds, without being stirred up in the deepest recesses of his nature, wit. . . . His patriotism increased, without being necessitated to put a restraint upon his feelings to repress tears of sympathy at the recital.

I have preferred to give this narrative of the General's progress through Virginia, in the language of those who participated in it, and were inspired by all the enthusiasm and fervor which the scenes they have described naturally elicited. It is a much better picture than I could have drawn, had I attempted to construct out of their materials, a narrative of my own. It is written by men whose souls were overflowing with love and gratitude for the hero of their worship, and it is the embodiment of the thoughts and patriotic sentiments of some of the greatest men, whose lives have benefited mankind and whose fame is immortal. I

claim no credit for the compilation of this volume. The gathering the materials and grouping them together in this form, was a "labor of love" to me. I felt that it would be doing my countrymen a service, in this centennial year, when the eyes of the nation will be turned upon Yorktown, to give them any information that would enhance their interest in the great celebration, when, on the soil of Virginia, this generation of Americans will assemble to commemorate the patriotic deeds of their forefathers. I present it to them, and especially to Virginians, as my tribute to the centennial celebration, with the hope that it will soften their hearts, strengthen their patriotism, and tend to produce a sincere desire for reconciliation among all sections of our country, whose independence, Washington, La Fayette and their brave soldiers achieved.

R. D. WARD.

Major-General La Fayette.

HIS SERVICES FOR AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

LA FAYETTE is at last among us. Virginia is about pouring forth her fervent feelings to her generous benefactor. Other states may excel us in splendor. We cannot vie with them in this respect. To excel them is impossible; for who can "guild refined gold or add perfume to the violet?" Even to equal them is not within our power. We want the treasures of wealth, the embellishments of the arts. But in a warm welcome we will yield to no other state. "What is ours is his; what we give, we give with all our heart, and all our mind, and all our soul." What they want in external exhibitions the Virginians will make up in the fullness of their feelings.

Fortunate man! What a combination of circumstances has been created to crown him with honors! In what other person, in ancient or modern times, do so many circumstances concur! More than forty years ago he allied himself to the wonderful destinies of this young and struggling people. Nothing could withhold his arm or paralyze his wishes. Rank, wealth, beauty, wedded love—all wooed him in vain. In vain, did the remonstrances of his friends oppose his wishes. In vain, were their kind representations of the low and desperate state of our fortunes by our commissioners at Paris addressed to his generous spirit. In vain, did his court attempt to seize his person and arrest his departure. He broke through every obstacle, he despised every danger. He flew to our shores. He threw himself into our arms. He devoted person, purse, influence, everything he could command, to the cause of liberty in a distant hemisphere. He shed his blood freely at Brandywine. He flew to Virginia, and with means far inferior to his boasted opponent, the "boy" bearded Cornwallis, and Tarleton, and Arnold—supplying the defect of troops by the celerity of his movements; uniting the vigor of youth with the sagacity of the most experi-

addressed the General thus: You are aware from my last letter how much I desired to have you in my house, along with your two companions, during your stay in this city: but I am obliged to renounce this pleasure. The people of Washington claim you: they say that as the nation's guest, none but the nation has the right to lodge you. I must yield to the public will: and the municipality have prepared a hotel, provided a carriage, and, in short, anticipated all your wants. You must accept their invitation, but I hope this will not hinder you from considering my house as your own: you will always find your places ready at my table, and I wish, whenever you have no engagement with the citizens, that you will dine with me. This evening the municipality expect you at a public banquet; to-morrow you will be present at a grand dinner which I give to the principal officers of government, but once these ceremonies are concluded, I will do everything I can that you may be, as frequently as possible, a part of my family.

"This invitation was so cordial and pressing that General La Fayette frankly accepted it, and returned our united thanks."

DEPARTURE FROM WASHINGTON AND RECEPTION IN ALEXANDRIA.

On Saturday, the 16th of October, 1824, the General and suite left Washington, and crossed the Potomac on a wooden bridge nearly a mile long. On the Virginia side, he was welcomed to the "Ancient Dominion" by Jacob Morgan, Esq., one of the marshals of the day, by whom, with John Wheelright, Esq., another marshal, he was conducted a short distance, when he was addressed by General Walter Jones before a large concourse of spectators. General La Fayette, under a handsome salute from Capt. Williams's artillery, entered a superb open coach, drawn by four elegant grays, with postilions to each, neatly dressed in white and blue sashes round the waist, and tasteful caps, and, preceded by the committees of the Alexandria and Washington Councils, was conducted by a corps of Washington cavalry, under Capt. Andrews, and the Alexandria civic escort within a short distance of the corporation line, where the militia, consisting of the different volunteer companies of Washington and Georgetown, elegantly uniformed, and the volunteer companies of the town, were drawn up in line. When he arrived opposite the centre of the column, he alighted from his carriage and approached within a short distance, when he was saluted by it. After this ceremony he returned to his carriage, when the troops wheeled into open column and commenced their march to town, the procession moving in the following order:

Capt. Andrews's troop of Washington cavalry in front, followed by about 2,000 troops on foot; the Committee of Arrangements in carriages, the marshal and his aids, the carriage in which were General La Fayette and General Walter Jones, General Jones's suite, and a number of officers of the army and navy, and many from the State of Virginia; next, a carriage in which was seated G. W. La Fayette and G. W. P. Custis; then came a cart bearing the tent of Washington, which was handsomely decorated with evergreens and surmounted with the national banner. The procession was flanked on either side by the civic escort, consisting of more than 100 gentlemen, handsomely mounted, with blue sashes, cockades and badges. The procession thus formed proceeded through the principal streets, and on Washington street there was erected a superb arch, where it halted and formed a line, commencing on Washington and extending to the corner of King street, down King to the corner of Royall street. The General and suite passed down the line to Royall street, and immediately upon his turning into it, a most interesting scene was presented. A very large number of male and female children from five to twelve years of age, the girls clad in white, wearing blue sashes and La Fayette badges; the boys, neatly dressed with pink-colored sashes and badges, were drawn up in two rows. As soon as he approached, a beautiful little girl, the daughter of Robert J. Taylor, Esq., stepped forward, and in behalf of her brothers and sisters, presented him with a handsome and appropriate address. As soon as she concluded, the General, in an affectionate manner, kissed her. He passed through this assemblage, politely bowing to the children on either side, who strewed his path with flowers, to the reception-room in the City Hall, where he was received by the mayor and the common council, and the mayor delivered to him an appropriate address, to which the General made a neat reply. He was then escorted to the quarters prepared for him at Mrs. Laurason's spacious and elegant brick house, at the southwest corner of Duke and St. Asaph streets. A public dinner was given him in the evening at the tavern, at which, after the regular toasts had been announced and drank, volunteer toasts were offered by the following gentlemen: General La Fayette, the Secretary of State, Commodore Rogers, Commodore Porter, General McComb, Colonel Peyton, General Jones, Mr. Custis of Arlington, General Smith, Mayor of Washington, Mayor of Alexandria, Colonel C. T. McKenney, V. Maxcey of Maryland, Mr. Morgan, R. J. Taylor, General C. F. Mercer, Thomas Swann, Mr. Wheelright, Mr. Swift, and Colonel Harvie. The company dispersed at an early

hour, and the General returned to his quarters, where he held a public levee for the reception of such visitors, as might wish to present their respects to him. There was a general illumination in the town, and the streets from the tavern to the General's quarters were particularly striking by their brilliancy and decorations.

DEPARTURE FROM ALEXANDRIA AND VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON.

Mr. Le Vasseur narrates: "On the 17th of October, the General and suite embarked in the steamboat Petersburg, in company with Mr. Calhoun, Generals Macomb, Jones, Colonel Roberdeau, Colonel Henderson, General John Mason, Colonel Chas. F. Mercer, Major Mercer, Mr. G. W. P. Custis, Mr. George Hay, George Tucker, Esq., Member of Congress, and a number of other officers and citizens. After a voyage of two hours, the guns of Fort Washington announced, that we were approaching the last abode of the Father of his Country. At this solemn signal, to which the Military band accompanying us responded by plaintive strains, we went on deck, and the venerable soil of MOUNT VERNON was before us: at this view an involuntary and spontaneous movement made us kneel. We landed in boats, and trod upon the ground so often worn by the feet of Washington. A carriage received General La Fayette, and the other visitors silently ascended the precipitous path, which conducted to the solitary habitation of Mount Vernon.

"In reentering beneath this hospitable roof, which had sheltered him when the reign of terror tore him violently from his country and family, George La Fayette felt his heart sink within him, at no more finding him whose paternal care had softened his misfortunes, whose example and wise council inspired his youthful mind with those generous sentiments which at present render him an example of good citizenship, a model to parents and husbands, the most devoted of sons, the most stable of friends. His father again sought with emotion for everything, which reminded him of the companion of his glorious toils.

"Three nephews of General Washington took La Fayette, his son, and myself, to conduct us to the tomb of their uncle: our numerous companions remained in the house; in a few minutes after, the cannon of the fort, thundering anew, announced that La Fayette rendered homage to the ashes of Washington. Simple and modest as he was during life, the tomb of the citizen-hero is scarcely perceived amid the sombre cypress by which it is surrounded. A vault slightly elevated and sodded over, a wooden door without inscrip-

tions, some withered and some green garlands, indicate to the traveller who visits this spot, the place where rest in peace, the puissant arms which broke the chains of his country. As we approached, the door was opened; La Fayette descended alone in the vault, and a few minutes afterwards reappeared, with his eyes overflowing with tears. He took his son and me by the hand, and led us into the tomb, where by a sign he indicated the coffin of his paternal friend, alongside of which was that of his companion in life, united to him forever in the grave. We knelt reverently near his coffin, which we respectfully saluted with our lips; rising, we threw ourselves into the arms of La Fayette, and mingled our tears with his.

“In leaving the vault, we were met by the three nephews of Washington; one of them, Mr. Custis, presented General La Fayette with a gold ring, containing some of the hair of the great man.”

Mr. Custis wore the ring suspended from a Cincinnati ribbon, and on presenting it, he addressed the General as follows:

“Last of the Generals of the Army of Independence!—At this awful and impressive moment, when, forgetting the splendor of a triumph greater than Roman consul ever had, you bend with reverence over the grave of Washington, the child of Mount Vernon presents you with this token, containing the hair of him, whom, while living, you loved, and to whose honored grave you now pay the manly and affecting tribute of a patriot’s and a soldier’s tear.

“The ring has ever been an emblem of the union of hearts from the earliest ages of the world, and *this* will unite the affections of all the Americans to the person and the posterity of La Fayette, now and hereafter; and when your descendants of a distant day shall behold this valued relic, it will remind them of the heroic virtues of their illustrious sire, who received it, not in the palaces of princes, or amid the pomp and vanities of life, but at the laurelled grave of Washington. Do you ask, Is this the mausoleum befitting the ashes of a Marcus Aurelius or the good Antoninus? I tell you that the Father of his Country lies buried in the hearts of his countrymen, and in those of the brave, the good, the free, of all ages and nations. Do you seek for the tablets which are to convey his fame to immortality? They have long been written in the freedom and happiness of his country. These are the monumental trophies of Washington the great, and will endure when the proudest works of art ‘have dissolved and left not a wreck behind!’ Venerable man! Will you never tire in the cause of freedom and human happiness? Is it not time that you should rest

from your generous labors, and repose on the bosom of a country which delights to love and honor you, and will teach her children's children to bless your name and memory? sure where liberty dwells, there must be the country of La Fayette?

"Our fathers witnessed the dawn of your glory, partook of its meridian splendor, and oh! let their children enjoy the benign radiance of your setting sun, and when it shall sink in the horizon of nature, here, *here*, with pious duty, we will form your sepulchre, and united in death as in life, by the side of the great chief, you will rest in peace till the last trump wakes the slumbering world and calls your virtues to their great reward.

"The joyous shouts of millions of freemen hailed your returned foot-print on our sands. The arms of millions are opened wide to hug you to their grateful hearts, and the prayers of millions ascend to the throne of Almighty Power, and implore that the choicest blessings of heaven will cheer the latter days of La Fayette."

The General having received the ring, pressed it to his bosom, and replied:

"The feelings which at this awful moment oppress my heart do not leave me the power of utterance. I can only thank you, my dear Custis, for your precious gift, and pay a silent homage to the tomb of the greatest and best of men, my paternal friend."

"We returned to the house, where our companions awaited us. George La Fayette assured us that everything in the house was as he saw it twenty-eight years ago. He found in the place where Washington himself had left it the principal key of the Bastile, which was sent him by La Fayette, at the time this monument of despotism was destroyed. The note sent with the key is still carefully preserved. After resting a few moments we resumed the path leading to the shore. Our march was silent; each of us bore a branch of cypress cut from over the tomb of Washington. We resembled a bereaved family who had entombed a beloved father recently dead. We were already on board our vessel, and the waves had borne us afar, and no one had interrupted our silent meditation. At last Mount Vernon disappeared behind the high and winding banks of the river; all then grouped themselves on the quarter deck of the steamboat, and listened attentively till evening to La Fayette, who talked of Washington. The party arrived at the mouth of York river at 12 o'clock on Monday, and it was a quarter before 1 when the General set his foot on the beach at Yorktown."

SKETCH OF THE RECEPTION AT YORK—CLASSIC SCENES OF VIRGINIA HISTORY—WILLIAMSBURG—ARRIVAL OF THE MILITARY—THEIR ENCAMPMENT, &C.

We proceed now to give a rapid sketch of the reception at York. The infantry and artillery from Richmond arrived at York on Saturday; the *Virginia*, with the Rangers and citizens, on the next day; the governor, members of the council, chief justice of the United States, and citizens, reached Williamsburg at 10 o'clock on Sunday. The classic scenes of Virginia history on this celebrated spot, contributed more to prepare such of the company as were strangers to them, for the visit to the last great scene of the American war. The college reminded them of the great men whom it had sent forth to defend our cause. The beautiful street, which terminates at one end with the college and at the other with the ancient state-house—that interesting building, where the house of burgesses once sat, where the thunderbolts of our revolution were forged, from which the eloquence of Patrick Henry once electrified the whole nation—the very spot where he stood when he delivered his war-speech—were pointed out. A part of this building only remains, where the chancery court now holds its sessions; the other wing, where the burgesses deliberated, with the colonnade which connected them, is gone; and scarce “a wreck remains behind them.” The old Raleigh Tavern, with the bust of that great man elevated on its front, as a sign of its vocation, alternately the scene of the greatest legislative consultations and of collegiate frolics, could not be viewed without emotion; much less could the house (built in 1714, as appears from the inscription on it,) where General Washington received the hand of his bride. It is now almost in ruins. The shell of the magazine of powder, which kindled, as it were, the first flames of the Revolution in Virginia, still stands on the main street. Thousands have visited these venerable relics without much sensibility; but on this occasion it was impossible for any man who now saw them for the first time to behold them without emotion. The company did not reach York till dusk. The procession of carriages and horses was long, and they were met a few miles from York by the Richmond troop of horse, who conducted them to town.

The accommodations for the Revolutionary officers and other invited guests were excellent. The troops are encamped near a mile to the east of the town in tents—their general at their head—near the ground where the celebrated redoubts stood, so famous in the siege. Some

of the general officers have their quarters in the town. General La Fayette, suite, and some few of the guests are to be stationed in the house formerly General Nelson's. Major Griffin's romantic house, immediately on the river bank, is the headquarters of the invited guests. A great many citizens from various parts have poured into the town, and are accommodated in houses and tents. Fifteen or twenty soldiers of the Revolution are among the invited guests, who "shoulder the crutch and show how fields were won." At the headquarters of La Fayette are Colonel Allen M. Lane, of Delaware, a distinguished officer of Lee's legion, the father of the member of congress from Delaware; Colonel Fish, of New York, a brave major under General Hamilton when he stormed the redoubt; and Colonel Huger, whose name carries with it, its own heart-felt encomiums. Commodore Barron accompanied them from Philadelphia. It is refreshing to see such men amid such scenes. They bring us back to those "times which tried men's souls."

DESCRIPTION OF THE SCENE AT YORK—TRIUMPHAL ARCH, OBELISKS,
MARQUEE, AND WASHINGTON'S TENT.

The scene is uncommonly interesting. The village itself, though small, is in respectable trim. The water view is peculiarly fine. It is one large, beautiful stretch of water above and below. The eye takes in several miles above. Nearly opposite to the town is Gloucester town, to which Cornwallis, when pressed by the siege, in vain attempted to fly; but a storm drove his boats back. Below, you catch a view of the mouth of York river, about twelve miles, and a glimpse of the bay beyond it. The river itself is enlivened by several steamboats; among others, the fine United States frigate from Baltimore, and smaller vessels of different sorts, bringing visitors from various rivers. The town itself, and the country around it, is plain, until it rises into small hills. A few yards beyond the edge of the town to the east, you see the nearest British lines, the mounds of the entrenchment, and the ditch; the mound considerably sunk from the tread of cattle and the washing of the rains, and the ditch rapidly filling up. It is said that after the war, the Executive directed a part of the British works to be levelled, for the purpose of saving so much ground, as if we had not land enough already, and as if these works, the monuments of our glory, were not worth a million times the space of ground which they occupy. Near a mile to the east of the lines the committee have erected three temporary works: a triumphal arch at the rock redoubt, which Hamilton and La Fayette stormed, and where

General Taylor, at the head of his troops, is to address La Fayette; an obelisk at the site of the redoubt which Viominel stormed, say a quarter of a mile apart; and farther to the south, another obelisk on the famous spot where General O'Hara offered to deliver up his sword to General Washington, and in this direction the soldiers' tents are erected, near the field where the troops are to be reviewed and the stands erected, for the accommodation of the ladies, to see the review. These, with the transparencies to be exhibited; the beautiful and lofty marquee, with its centre and three wings (two to the right and left of the circular centre and the other running towards the river), sent from Richmond, and erected on a commanding spot near the bank of the river, in front of General La Fayette's headquarters; the tent of Washington, &c., have been prepared by the Committee of Arrangements to embellish the scene. It is impossible to contemplate the whole scene without the deepest interest; but no description can do it justice.

PRELIMINARY MEETINGS IN RICHMOND—THE GOVERNOR INVITES GENERAL
LA FAYETTE TO YORK.

The volunteer companies of the city of Richmond held a meeting on the 29th of August, 1824, at which Colonel J. B. Harvie was appointed chairman, and Lieutenant-Colonel William Lambert, Jr., secretary. They resolved that they would hail with delight the pleasure of the arrival of General La Fayette among them; that they would unite with the other volunteer companies of the State in celebrating on the plains of Yorktown, on the 19th day of October next, the anniversary at that place of the surrender of the British forces under Cornwallis to the combined American and French armies; that the Governor be requested to invite General La Fayette to honor the occasion with his presence, and that Captains Murphy, Brooke and Nelson, and Lieutenant Richardson be appointed a committee to correspond with the volunteer companies of the State to get their coöperation. Acting in accordance with the request made in these resolutions, Governor Pleasants, on the 10th of August, 1824, addressed a letter to General La Fayette, at New York, inviting him to be present at Yorktown on the 19th of October. The Hon. James Lyons (now living) was deputed to bear the invitation to the General in New York. The General replied on the 18th of August, accepting the invitation, stating that it gave him inexpressible gratification to be present upon the occasion.

A meeting of the officers of the Nineteenth Regiment was held at Tanbark Hall, in the city of Richmond, on the 29th of August, 1824, at which Colonel J. B. Harvie was chairman, and Ensign Gustavus A. Myers was secretary. It was resolved that Captains Goddin and Hyde, and Lieutenant Samuel H. Myers be appointed a committee to invite the officers of other Virginia regiments to unite with the officers of this regiment in forming a company or companies to join the volunteers of Norfolk and Richmond in celebrating the anniversary at Yorktown.

At a meeting of the Mayor, Recorder, and senior Alderman of the city of Richmond, on the 31st of August, 1824, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be most expedient and proper for the reception of General La Fayette in this city, it was ordered that the polite offer of the Governor to afford apartments in the Governor's house for the reception of Major-General La Fayette and his suite, be thankfully accepted, and that arrangements for furnishing the same be accordingly made. (This arrangement was afterwards changed, and La Fayette was quartered at the Eagle Hotel during his stay in Richmond.)

2d. Ordered, That as it would be a subject of high gratification to the citizens of Richmond, that General La Fayette, during his residence in the city, should be attended by as many of the officers of the Revolutionary war as it may be practicable to assemble, a correspondence be opened with General Robert Porterfield, Judge Francis T. Brooke, Judge Robert White, Judge Peter Johnston, Colonel John Watts, Colonel John Nicholas, Colonel Charles Dabney, Colonel Clement Carrington, Colonel John Jordan, Major John Nelson, General Henry Bowyer, Major Carter Page, Major Thomas Massie, Major Armistead Long, Major Gabriel Long, Major Francis Cowherd, Major William Broadus, Major Moses Blackwell, Major Churchill Gibbs, Major Dudley Diggs, Captain Philip Slaughter, Captain John Robinson, Captain Charles Woodson, Colonel Charles Cameron, Commodore James Barron, Major Isaac Hite, Peter Francisco, John Moody, Joel Jones, Rev. Mathew Wood, Captain George Lambert, Colonel Robert Randolph, Colonel Charles Campbell, Colonel John Wyatt, Captain John Kilby, Captain James Doswell, Captain Thomas Price, Sr., Captain William Braugh, J. Slaughter, Major John L. Cruik, Major James Morton, Captain Samuel Carter, Major Bennony Overstreet, Captain Vasser, Colonel Berryman Green, Captain James Dillard, General Joel Leftwich, Captain Trabue, Colonel John McCarty, Major Archelaus Perkins, Colonel Thomas Moore, General Thomas

White, Judge St. George Tucker, Thomas Pemberton, Colonel Philip Holcombe, Colonel William Waring, Major Charles Ewell, Major John Williams, Major Samuel Tinsley, Colonel James Ball, Captain William Johnson, Captain Peter Foster, Captain Wade Mosby, Captain David M. Randolph, Captain Richard Allen, Captain Matthew J. Eggleston, Captain Smith, Captain Joseph Christian, Captain Isham Allen, Colonel Edward Porter, and all other Revolutionary soldiers of Virginia now living, inviting their attendance in Richmond upon the arrival of their distinguished fellow-soldier.

3d. Ordered, That Judge John Marshall be solicited to prepare an appropriate address for the occasion.

4th. Ordered, That Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Monroe be invited to be present.

JOHN ADAMS, *Mayor*.

W. H. FITZWHYLLSONN, *Recorder*.

THOS. BROCKENBROUGH, *Senior Alderman*.

SKETCH OF THE ARRANGEMENTS ADOPTED FOR ORDER OF THE CELEBRATION.

At a meeting of the General Committee, appointed to make arrangements for the reception of General La Fayette at York, held at Nelson's house, in York, on Friday, the 15th day of October, 1824, Colonel Burwell Bassett was unanimously chosen chairman of the committee, and John Y. Mason secretary.

The committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Judges James Semple and William Brown, Major Thomas Griffin, Colonel J. R. Nimmo, Colonel Allmond, Colonel J. B. Harvie, Colonel William Jones, of Gloucester; Colonel Joseph Bragg, Colonel John Lewis, Major William K. Perrin, of Gloucester; General B. W. Pryor, Colonel B. Bassett, General M. S. Pitts, Samuel Shields, Esq., General William H. Broadnax, Captain John Y. Mason, Colonel John G. Joynes, Colonel William Bolling, Lieutenant Robert G. Scott, Benjamin Watkins Leigh, and William French.

The committee to superintend the erection of necessary buildings and to prepare suitable accommodations for General Lafayette and the guests were Major Thomas Griffin, Major John Goodall, Captain William McCandlish, Robert Anderson, and William Nelson; Dr. John Carr, of Williamsburg, treasurer.

The following arrangements, preparatory and subsequent to Gene-

ral La Fayette's landing at this place, were then proposed, considered, and adopted:

The steamboat Virginia, under the command of Captain Jesse D. Elliott, assisted by Captain Lewis Warrington, of the United States navy, will leave here on Monday morning, the 18th instant, proceed to the mouth of York river, and there await the arrival of the steamboat Petersburg, from which General La Fayette and his attendants will be received on board the Virginia, and conveyed to this place. The chairman, and any four of the committee whom he may designate, will take passage on the Virginia, meet the General at the mouth of the river, and accompany him to York. The place of General La Fayette's landing will be designated by a flag, planted on the beach, where he will be received by the Governor and Executive Council of Virginia, the General Committee of Arrangements, the Chief Justice of the United States, with the Judiciary of the Commonwealth, and the Revolutionary officers and soldiers attending. He will be conducted to the barouche prepared for his use, and seated with the Governor of Virginia, when the procession will commence, the General Committee of Arrangements, attended by two marshals leading the way, then General La Fayette's barouche, followed by his suite, the President of the United States, the heads of Departments who may be present, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Judiciary of the Commonwealth, the Executive Council of the State, the Commissioners of the Navy, the Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, and the invited guests, in carriages and on horses, and will advance along the beach, through double rows of citizens on foot, arranged on each side, who will file in from the right and left, as the procession advances to the house which has been provided for the General's accommodation.

A salute will be fired on the General's landing, and a band of music will perform appropriate airs during the procession. A gun will be fired as the signal for forming the procession, at which time all those who wish to unite, will repair to the beach, and persons arriving after the formation has been made, will be arranged, under the directions of a marshal, on the heights near the old church, and will not be admitted into the ranks already formed.

The open ground in rear of the Marquee, in front of General La Fayette's quarters, will be allotted, under the direction of a marshal, to the exclusive accommodation of ladies.

On the 19th, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, a gun will be fired as a signal for forming a procession as on the preceding day,

beginning at General La Fayette's quarters, extending down the street beyond West's house, and then turning to the right in the direction of the Hampton road. The procession will advance down the road some distance, will wheel to the right and approach within a few paces of the *Triumphal Arch* erected at the Point of Rock, where it will halt, and the General, dismounting and accompanied by the President, Governor, Chief Justice, and Revolutionary officers and soldiers, will advance to the arch, and receive military honors under command of Major-General Taylor, drawn up for that purpose.

The procession will then be dismissed, and from the arch General La Fayette and his attendants will be escorted to his quarters by the military.

The following gentlemen were appointed marshals, with power to select as many assistants as they may deem necessary, whose duty it will be to form the procession and preserve order on the 18th and 19th: Major John Goodall, Captain William Finney, Wm. McCandlish, Colonel C. Jones, Major John E. Parkham, Thomas Nelson, Mann Page, Christopher Tompkins, Thomas R. Yeatman, Colonel William A. Christian of Northampton, Colonel E. Pescud, Scervant Jones, William P. Custis, Major Robert Shields, Jr., and Seaton Elliott. It is anticipated by the committee, if it comports with the wishes and convenience of General La Fayette, that visitors will be received by him and strangers introduced to him on the evening of the 18th, the morning and evening of the 19th, and the morning of the 20th. Fire-works will be exhibited on the evening of the 19th, and a ball will probably be given on the evening of the 20th.

BURWELL BASSETT,

Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

JOHN Y. MASON,

Secretary.

THE LANDING.

Forty-three years ago (now 100 years ago) and this town presented the spectacle of a subdued enemy, marching out with hearts dejected and spirits humbled. Now, what a sight bursts upon the view? A free people, teeming with life and the fullness of joy, were arrayed on the heights or met upon the beach, the gallant stranger who had risked his all in their cause. The scene now displayed baffles all description. The feelings are too acute to be expressed by words; a rapid sketch

will only be attempted. Early in the forenoon the Norfolk and Baltimore steamboat, Virginia, went down to the spot, about twelve miles, to receive the distinguished guest. Messrs. Burwell Bassett, Benjamin W. Leigh, General Brodnax, Mr. Robert G. Scott, Colonel Jones, and a number of ladies, accompanied by the Chief Justice, Judge Brooke, Colonels McLane and Fish, went in her. He was on the boat Petersburg, which conveyed him from Alexandria, accompanied by Colonels Harvie and Peyton, the Governor's aids.

As soon as the boat approached, Colonels Bassett and Jones put off in a barge and conveyed the illustrious stranger to the Virginia, the Marine band, of Washington, playing "Yankee Doodle." He was then introduced to the other three members of the committee, when Mr. Leigh delivered the following eloquent address in the most touching manner.

ADDRESS.

"General La Fayette: Sir, we are deputed by our fellow-citizens now assembled at Yorktown, to welcome you to Virginia. We will not recount, in your presence, the real service you have rendered this republic, and the virtues that so endear you to us, lest even the simple voice of truth might pain the delicacy of a mind like yours; but the emotions we all feel, of gratitude, affection, and veneration for you—emotions rendered more intense in each by the universal sympathy of others—these we cannot suppress. In the numerous assembly now anxiously awaiting your arrival, they are swelling in every bosom, and hanging on every tongue, and beaming from every eye. Yes, sir, you 'read your history in a nation's eyes.' A whole nation unite in one deep and glowing sentiment of respect and love towards you. Wheresoever you go, the old greet you as their leader in arms and their companion in toil and danger; the partaker, too, of their triumph; the young have been taught, from their earliest childhood, to honor and to bless your name; the mothers and the daughters of the land shed tears of joy at your approach. Your name is associated in the memory of us all with every name, and with most of the events in our annals dearest to the American heart, with the illustrious and revered name of Washington, and with the most glorious achievements of the Revolution.

"But of all the states in the Union, though we will not say that Virginia is the most grateful, yet she certainly owes you the largest debt of gratitude. This State was the chief scene of your services. In the day of her greatest peril, in the darkest hour of her distress,

when invading armies threatened to overrun the country, and all the horrors of war were pointed against our very dwellings, Washington selected you, his youthful friend, for the chief command, and securely entrusted the defence of his native State to your courage and conduct. How zealously you undertook, how well you fulfilled the arduous part assigned you, with what honor to yourself and with what advantage to us, no time shall obliterate the remembrance. The General of the enemy, in effect, pronounced your eulogium, when, conscious of his own abilities, and confiding in the superiority of his forces, he vauntingly said, 'the boy cannot escape me.' History records that our youthful general not only did escape him, but that he held safe the far greater part of the country in spite of his utmost efforts, and came at last to yonder spot, to assist in the capture of his army, to witness the downfall of his hopes, the humiliation of his pride, and the last effort of British power against American freedom.

"And now, after the lapse of forty-three years, he visits the same spot again, happy to renew the glorious recollections of the past, and yet happier, we hope, to see how dearly we appreciate the blessings of liberty and independence, which he assisted us to achieve.

"On that spot, sir, we are most proud to receive you. We hail you as the hero of liberty and the friend of man! We greet you as the bosom friend of Washington. We greet you as one of the Fathers of the Republic."

General La Fayette answered :

"I am happy, sir, to find myself again, after a long absence, and to be so kindly welcomed by your Excellency, on the beloved soil of the State of Virginia—that state to which I am bound by so many old ties of gratitude, devotion, and mutual confidence. It is to the patriotic support I found in the civil authorities of this state, whose generous spirit had already shone from the beginning of the Revolutionary contest; it is to the zeal, the courage, the perseverance of the Virginia militia, in conjunction with our gallant Continental army, that we have been indebted for the success of a campaign arduous in its beginning, fruitful in its happy issue. Nothing can be more gratifying to my feelings than the testimonies I receive of my living still in the hearts of the Virginians, and I beg you, sir, to be pleased to accept and transmit to the citizens of this state the cordial tribute of my grateful, constant, and affectionate respect."

The General's attention in listening to Mr. Leigh's address was

profound—his countenance dignified and deeply interesting—reflecting the various sentiments as they were expressed by the orator ; but when Mr. Leigh came to “ The boy cannot escape me,” there was an archness in his face which defies all description. As soon as he concluded, the band struck up “ Washington’s March,” and the General was introduced to the various guests.

The music of the fine Marine band, from Washington, and repeated salutes from approaching steamboats, gave a fine effect to the water scenery. A cold and sumptuous collation was served up to General La Fayette and his companions.

The water view soon became eminently picturesque. The beach, the heights, filled with anxious spectators ; the near water, animated by a variety of vessels with streamers flying, while down the river appeared six steamboats, with their majestic fronts and their columns of smoke breaking gradually to the view. The Virginia was in front of the centre of all. On her larboard, was the Petersburg and the Hampton ; on her starboard, the United States, of Baltimore, and the Potomac ; in the rear of all, the steamboat Virginia, of Richmond. The anticipation was intense—the attention of the numerous spectators was solemn and profound, until the steamboats came opposite to the town. The Governor and Council were stationed on the temporary wharf erected for the reception, in two lines ; the Judiciary, the Revolutionary patriots, officers of the army, invited guests, and citizens, were arranged in the same manner, leaving an avenue open for the barouche which was destined to receive him. Captain Elliott, of the United States navy, commanded the Virginia and all the arrangements for the landing. A barge put off from the boat, with Colonel Harvie, to land the Marine band and to arrange for the General’s landing. These being effected, the barge again put off, and soon brought back to the wharf, “ the observed of all observers,” his hat off and his countenance exhibiting the intensest interest. He landed with his companions, and passed from one end of the bridge to the other, supported on one side, by Colonel Harvie and Colonel Bassett, and on the other, by Colonel Peyton and Colonel Jones. He was then introduced to the Governor, who delivered the following address in the most impressive manner :

ADDRESS BY GOVERNOR PLEASANTS.

“ *General La Fayette* : Sir, on behalf of the people of Virginia, I tender to you a most cordial and hearty welcome to our state. In you, we recognize the early, the steadfast, the consistent friend. Whilst

the United States in general owe to you so large a debt of gratitude for the liberal tender of your purse, your person, and your blood in their behalf, the State of Virginia is, if possible, still more deeply indebted to you. You were her defender in the hour of her greatest trial. At the early age of twenty-four years, with an army greatly inferior in numbers, and still more in equipments and discipline, you conducted your military movements with so much judgment that the ablest officer of the British army could never obtain the slightest advantage over you; and whilst that officer spent his time in harassing our distressed state, you manœuvred before him with the most unceasing caution and vigilance, with a steady eye to that grand result which brought the war to a crisis on the plains of York.

"Forty-three years from that period, we have the happiness to find you in our country, the vast improvement of which is the most conclusive evidence of the correctness of the principles, for which you contended by the side of Washington. I will conclude, sir, by the expression of a sentiment which I believe to be strictly true. It is, that no man, at any time, has ever received the effusion of a nation's feelings which have come so directly from the heart."

The General advanced, and, grasping the Governor's hand, said :

GENERAL LA FAYETTE'S RESPONSE TO THE GOVERNOR.

"I am gratified, sir, most highly gratified, by the reception you have given me on the part of the State of Virginia. The happy conduct and the successful termination of the decisive campaign in which you have the goodness to ascribe to me, so large a part, were attributable much more to the constituted authorities and the people of Virginia, than to the General, who was honored with the chief military command. I have the liveliest recollection of all the scenes of my services in this state, and of all the men with whom it was my happiness and honor to serve; and happy as I was to assist and witness the accomplishment of American liberty and independence, I have been yet happier in the assurance that the blessings, which have flowed from that great event, have exceeded the fondest and most sanguine expectations."

INTRODUCTIONS.

The General was then successively introduced to the councillors, the judges, the Revolutionary officers, Mr. Chevallie, and a number of citizens.

The procession then advanced, General La Fayette, the Governor,

Chief Justice, and Mr. Calhoun, the secretary of war, seated in the splendid barouche built expressly for the occasion by Mr. James Bosher; next, La Fayette's son and suite, in the beautiful carriage also built especially for the occasion by Mr. Tichenor; and the Council, &c., &c., in regular succession. It advanced (the General's head uncovered) amidst the salutes from the artillery company stationed on the heights, and from the steamboats and small craft, and amid the full swell of music. It passed through the long lines of citizens and old Revolutionary soldiers, arranged in two columns. It wound up the hill, and finally terminated at the General's quarters. On entering the house (General Nelson's house), he was cheered by a crowd of citizens. The introduction of a number of ladies and citizens followed, receiving all with interest and the quiet dignity of a spirit at peace within itself, and pleased with all the world. The most interesting of these interviews was with the soldiers of the Revolution. One of them advanced on, seized the General by the hand, exclaiming, "I was with you at Yorktown; I entered yonder redoubt at your side; I, too, was at the side of the gallant De Kalb, your associate in arms, when he fell in the field." The tears streamed from the veteran's eyes, and La Fayette showed, by his countenance, the sympathy he felt. "Yes, my brave soldiers, I am happy to have lived to meet you once more." After a short time, La Fayette, respecting that inestimable spirit of equality which pervades over free institutions, went forth to salute the crowd of citizens who stood in the street. He was stationed at the gate, and the long line of gratified spectators passed by him. Each person seized his hand as he passed him. To all, La Fayette extended some mark of kindness and consideration. The spectacle was deeply impressive. The variety of manners in the different spectators was singularly striking. Some, as they approached, fixed their eyes on his face and lingered after they had passed, as if to drink in the last expression of its countenance. Others advanced with the deepest feelings of awe, with their eyes cast upon the earth.

The moral effect of this spectacle was sublime. There was an effect in it which no words can describe. Tears streamed from a hundred eyes. The sentiments diffused through several thousand spectators were of the loftiest character.

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

La Fayette is a man of extraordinary attractions; in face, much changed within thirty years. His complexion, originally clear and white, is now sunburnt; his forehead, which is very high, is covered

very low with a wig ; but it is still most attractive. So much sweetness and modesty are blended with steadiness of purpose and loftiness of sentiment. He appeared in the ordinary dress of a citizen, black coat and pantaloons, and white vest ; five feet ten inches high, and limps a little as he walks. All that he says and does is distinguished by a singular taste and good sense. He never seems for a moment to overstep the modesty of nature. All is fit—all is happy.

THE 19TH OCTOBER, THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SURRENDER OF YORK, was celebrated with appropriate honors. If the civic reception of the 18th was affecting, the military spectacle of the 19th was brilliant and imposing.

Soon after breakfast, the General walked from his quarters to the tent of Washington, surrounded by the Committee of Arrangements and others. Numbers were then introduced to him—many ladies, the veteran soldiers of the Revolution, citizens from other states, and all quarters of Virginia.

Colonel William L. Lewis, of Campbell, was introduced to him, and delivered the following address :

“ General La Fayette : The sons of the mountains join most cordially their lowland brethren in welcoming your return to this country. They are more delighted at this particular period, because, after an absence of about forty years, you will now be a witness of the happy effects of self-government, founded on the rights of man, rights, which you so nobly contributed to establish. Little did you think, when, in youthful age you put your life in your hand, and crossed the stormy billows of the deep, to fight and bleed for the independence of America, that the results would have been so wonderful. At that period, we were only a handful of people, for lacking in everything of military import, except our invincible love and attachment for liberty, we fought : and, thanks to La Fayette and his native country, we conquered. Now, see the result. We have, nearly by the offsprings of our own loins, increased to more than 10,000,000 of people, cleared the immeasurable forests of savages and wild beasts, and in their places, are cultivating rich lands, building villages, towns, and cities ; our commerce is spread over every sea, and our navy rides triumphant on the ocean.

“ Such are the effects of free government, founded on equal rights and supported by wise and merciful laws faithfully executed. There is but one alloy to our pleasure of meeting you—we dread your return to Europe. The despots of that country envy your increasing glory,

founded on virtue which they cannot imitate, and their political fears may again incarcerate you in the grated walls of a dungeon. Stay, then, with us; La Fayette, stay with us—here in every house you will find a home, and in every heart a friend. We will, with filial affection, rock with gentleness the cradle of your declining age, and when it shall please the God of universal nature to call you to himself, crowned with the blessings of at least one free and mighty nation, we will then, with holy devotion, bury your bones by the side of your adopted and immortal father, and moisten your tomb with the tears of love and gratitude.”

(Signed)

WILLIAM J. LEWIS,

In behalf of himself and other sons of the mountains.

The costume and whole appearance of Colonel Lewis were striking and interesting. He had on the mountain dress. On the conclusion of the address, the General grasped him with both hands, and in the most touching manner begged him to convey to his mountain friends, his most affectionate acknowledgments for this testimony of their kindness. He recounted the services which their gallantry had formerly rendered him. He dwelt with delight upon the interest they now manifested in his happiness.

About 11 o'clock, the procession began to form for the triumphal arch, erected on the ruins of the Rock Redoubt, standing within six yards of the river's bank. The ceremony of the reception at that most interesting point was pathetic beyond expression. The old General advanced up the hillock which leads to the Redoubt, limping and supported by the Governor, with his aids, and members of the Committee of Arrangements. A large concourse of officers and citizens followed them. When La Fayette had reached the triumphal arch, General Taylor stepped from the semi-circular group, which was formed near the river's bank, saluted him with profound respect, and addressed him in the following manner:

GENERAL TAYLOR'S ADDRESS.

“*General*: On behalf of my comrades, I bid you welcome. They come to greet you with no pageantry, intended to surprise by its novelty, or dazzle by its splendor; but they bring you, General, an offering which wealth could not purchase, nor power constrain. On this day, associated with so many thrilling recollections, on this spot, consecrated by successful valor, they come to offer you this willing homage of their hearts.

“Judge, General, of their feelings, at this moment, by you own. Everything around them speaks alike to their senses and sensibilities. These plains, where the peaceful ploughshare has not yet effaced the traces of military operations ; these half-decayed ramparts, this ruined village, in which the bomb’s havoc is still everywhere visible, tell us of past warfare, and remind us of that long, arduous, and doubtful struggle, on the issue of which depended the emancipation of our country. On yonder hillock, the last scene of blood was closed by the surrender of an army, and the liberty of our nation permanently secured. With what resistless eloquence, does it command our gratitude and admiration for the gallant heroes, to whose noble exertions, we owe the countless blessings which our free constitutions have conferred upon us.

“The spot on which we stand, was once a redoubt, occupied by our enemy. With how rapid a pencil does imagination present the blooming chieftain, by whom it was wrested from his grasp? Can we be here, and forget that, superior to the prejudices which then enchained even nobler minds, he perceived, in the first and almost hopeless struggles of a distant and obscure colony, the movement of that moral power, which was destined to give a new direction and character to political institutions, and to improve human happiness? Can we forget that, deaf to the solicitations of power, of rank, and of pleasure, with a noble prodigality, he gave to our country his sword, his treasure, and the influence of his example? And when, in the aged warrior who stands before us, we recognize that youthful chieftain, with what rapidity does memory retrace the incidents of his eventful life? With what pleasure do we see his manhood realize the promise of his youth? In senates or in camps, in the palaces of kings or in their dungeons, we behold the same erect and manly spirit. At one time, tempering the licentiousness of popular feelings; at another, restraining the extravagance of power; and always, regardless of everything but the great object of his life, the moral and political improvement of man.

“General, in the brightest days of antiquity, no artificial stimulus of rank, or power, or wealth, was required to excite noble minds to acts of generous daring. A wreath of laurel, or of oak, was at once the proof and the reward of illustrious merit. For this, statesmen meditated, warriors bled, and eloquence soared to its sublimest heights. The prize was invaluable; for it was won only by merit. It detracted, however, somewhat from its worth, that it was conferred by the partiality of compatriots, and, in the fervor of admiration, inspired by recent success.

“Your life, General, illustrious throughout, in this also is distin-

guished. Time, which dims the lustre of ordinary merit, has rendered yours more brilliant. After a lapse of near half a century, your triumph is decreed by the sons of those who witnessed your exploits. Deign, then, General, to accept the simple but expressive token of their gratitude and admiration. Suffer their leader to place upon your veteran brow, the only crown it would not disdain to wear—the blended emblem of your worth and martial prowess. It will not pain you, General, to perceive some scattered sprigs of melancholy cypress intermingled with the blended leaves of laurel and oak. Your heart would turn from us with generous indignation, if, on an occasion like this, amid the joyous acclamations which greet you everywhere, were heard no sighs of grateful recollection for those gallant men who shared your battles, but do not, cannot, share your triumph. The wreath which our gratitude has woven to testify our love for you, will lose nothing of its fragrance or its verdure, though time hangs upon its leaves, some tears of pious recollection of the friend of your early youth—in war, the avenger; in peace, the father of his country.

“In behalf, then, of all the chivalry of Virginia, on this redoubt, which his valor wrested from the enemy at the point of the bayonet, I place on the head of Major-General La Fayette, this wreath of double triumph, won by numerous and illustrious acts of martial prowess, and by a life devoted to the happiness of the human race. In their names, I proclaim him alike victorious in arms and in acts of civil polity; in bannered fields, a hero; in civil life, the benefactor of mankind.”

La Fayette was deeply affected. There was a solemn earnestness in his manner, a touching sensibility in his whole countenance, which most deeply impressed every observer. Many wept: all were moved. When General Taylor had closed his address, he was about to fix the civic wreath upon the General's head; but the considerate veteran, always himself, always attentive to the slightest proprieties of word and action, caught the hovering wreath, as it approached his brow, with his right hand, and, respectfully bowing, dropped it at his side, when he thus replied:

GENERAL LA FAYETTE'S REPLY TO GENERAL TAYLOR.

“I most cordially thank you, my dear general, and your companions in arms, for your affectionate welcome, your kind recollections, and the flattering expressions of your friendship. Happy am I to receive them on these already ancient lines, where the united arms of

America and France have been gloriously engaged in a holy alliance, to support the rights of American independence, and the sacred principle of the sovereignty of the people; happy, also, to be so welcomed on the particular spot, where my dear light-infantry comrades acquired one of their honorable claims to public love and esteem. You know, sir, that in this business of storming redoubts, with unloaded arms and fixed bayonets, the merit of the deed is in the soldiers who execute it, and to each of them, I am anxious to acknowledge their equal share of honor.

“Let me, however, with affection and gratitude, pay a special tribute to the gallant name of Hamilton, who commanded the attack; to the three field officers who seconded him, Gimat, Laurens, and Fish; the only surviving one, my friend, now near me. In their name, my dear General, in the name of the light infantry, those we have lost as well as those who survive, and only in common with them, I accept the crown with which you are pleased to honor us, and I offer you the return of the most grateful acknowledgments.”

When he closed, he gave a new proof of the rapidity of his conceptions, the generosity of his soul, the uniform modesty of his character. The very moment he concluded, (never having been prepared for such a scene, never having seen the address, never having expected the presentation of the wreath,) he turned round and drew Colonel Fish to the front, and said: “Here, half of this wreath belongs to you.” “No, sir,” replied Fish, “it is all your own.” “Then,” said La Fayette, “take it, and preserve it as our common property.” The whole scene was strongly marked by the moral sublime.

The ceremony over, the grand review commenced. La Fayette stood near the arch, and the volunteer companies and the United States troops passed him in regular succession, with flags flying and music floating in the air. The troops then formed themselves again into line, and La Fayette, on foot, passed down the line. He was carried to the obelisk, situated on the spot where Viomenil had stormed the second redoubt. The review over, and La Fayette having seen and been seen by all the troops, he mounted his barouche, in company with the Governor, and was followed by the other carriages. The whole body of military and citizens then moved to the field, near to which the British troops had grounded their arms in '81. Between there and the amphitheatre, where at least 1,000 ladies sat, the barouche passed on, near to the ladies, who continued to wave their handkerchiefs as he slowly moved on. “Ladies, receive my warm thanks for your kind welcome,” was constantly on his lips.

The whole scene defies description. Here were the fields which, forty-three years ago, had witnessed the tread of a conquered enemy. A thousand associations of this description rushed upon the mind. Now filled with an animated and joyous throng of from 10,000 to 15,000 persons, the spectacle surpassed all expectation, all expression.

La Fayette was then escorted to his quarters by all the troops, and the lower rooms of the house were soon filled by a number of guests, who were invited to participate in the public dinner.

The company sat down to the tables at 5 o'clock. The large *marquee* was nearly filled with guests. A circular table ran round the centre; two parallel rows of tables extended through each of the wings. General Taylor presided, assisted by Generals Cocke and Brodnax, in the central portion of the *marquee*, and each table in the wings had its own presiding officers. La Fayette sat on the right of General Taylor. The arrangement of the other guests, the manner of the entertainment, &c., are too uninteresting to relate. Our business is not with the etiquette of a table, the quantity of the food, or with the quality of the wines. No exertion had been spared to spread the tables; but it was the moral spectacle alone which attracted and deserves attention. It was the effusion of the heart, the rapture which beamed from every eye and rung through the spacious *marquee*; it was the voluntary and free oblation of a free people to their country's benefactor. The *marquee* was splendidly illuminated, and adorned with two handsome transparencies; and it may be a matter of curiosity to some persons to learn, that the lights set before General La Fayette were fine wax-candles, which had been discovered among the United States stores by Colonel Eustis, and ascertained to have been found among the stores of Lord Cornwallis, captured forty-three years before at Yorktown.

The following toasts were drank on this memorable occasion :

TOASTS.

1. The Memory of Washington : The man to whose exalted virtue, profound wisdom, deliberate valor, and unbending fortitude, our country owes its tranquil freedom and its proud renown.

2. Our Beloved General, General La Fayette : The laurel wreathed around his brow is the evergreen of fame, which wintry time shall not wither, but mature.

After having presented his affectionate thanks, and remembered old obligations to the State of Virginia, General La Fayette offered the following toast :

Yorktown: And may the pretensions and the arms of the usurpers of national rights everywhere, be surrendered to popular good sense and patriotic energy.

3. The Congress of '76: The holy alliance of virtue, liberty, and knowledge.

4. The Soldiers of the Revolution: Patriots who fought without pay, without clothing, and without murmuring.

5. The Surviving Officers of the Revolution: Ever honored and revered by their happy and grateful countrymen.

Here General La Fayette gave this toast:

To the memory of Colonel Scammell, and of the soldiers of both nations who fell at the siege of Yorktown.

6. Our Country: What envious foe can deny that she is lovely? Let every American revere her as his mother, and love her as the bride of his heart.

7. The Constitution of the United States: Which establishes the line of division and the bond of union—strong be the one, distinct the other, and both eternal.

8. The President: Whose youth, whose manhood, and whose age, have been spent in his country's service—honor and happiness attend his remaining years.

9. The Congress of the United States: Though party may divide, duty unites; though they differ concerning means, in sincere devotion to their country's good, we are happy to believe that they have always been unanimous.

10. The Navy: The school of manly sentiment and heroic enterprise—now let the once proud mistress of the seas laugh at its bit of striped bunting, if she can.

11. The Army: Led by a chivalry no less distinguished by valor than a dignified submission and proud obedience to the laws.

12. The State of Virginia and Sister States: All prosperity and happiness to each and all.

13. La Fayette's two visits to Yorktown: The first, to witness the humiliation of an haughty foe; the second, the affection of a grateful people.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By the Governor of Virginia: May every nation of the earth, contending for her just rights, find a Washington, a La Fayette, and a Yorktown.

By the Chief Justice: The patriot soldier, whose youth, whose manhood, and whose age have been devoted to the battles of liberty.

By Judge Brooke : The spirit of '76—self-devotion to our country's good.

By the Secretary of War, John C. Calhoun : The State of Virginia, when asked for her jewels, like the mother of the Gracchi, she may point to her sons.

By Colonel Fish : Our country—may her gailant achievements at Yorktown be a lasting memento to her sons.

By Colonel McLane : The memory of Patrick Henry.

By General W. Jones, of the District of Columbia : Our native land—may our love for it be secondary only to our veneration for the principles that should endear it.

By Colonel Huger : Honor to the patriots of the Revolution—may the conduct of their descendants prove them heirs to their virtues.

By General Macomb : Virginia, like the free and independent citizen soldiers of the Union everywhere, will receive the hero of Yorktown with presented arms.

By General Porterfield : The families of the Castle of La Grange, including their illustrious sire—may every good, temporal and spiritual, attend them.

By Major Magruder : Olmutz—The tyrant's dungeon found pregnable to republican gratitude.

By Commodore Barron : The feeling that now pervades the nation—

May it never flag or fail

While the earth bears a mortal, the change to bewail.

By Captain J. D. Elliott : The tree which bore its fruits in '77, '78, '79, '80, and '81. It has not submitted to an European graft—never has it required it.

By G. W. La Fayette : The venerated roof of Mount Vernon, under which, for so many years, I was so happy as to receive a great man's blessing.

By Mr. Custis : La Fayette, on the field of his fame—Twice victorious ; first, over the arms of his enemies ; and last, over the hearts of his friends.

By Mr. J. A. Chevallie : The memory of Beaumarchais—by his timely supplies, and great influence with the government of France, he contributed to the independence of these United States.

By Judge R. E. Parker : The French chevalier—*Sans puer et sans reproche*.

By William H. Roane : The freedom of the press—the great bulwark of liberty. Its censorship bodes no good to the friend of human rights.

By Colonel Charles Fenton Mercer: The man whom adversity could not subdue, nor prosperity seduce.

By Colonel William J. Lewis: May heaven bless this De La Fayette, who fought and bled for my country.

By Dr. Warfield, of Georgetown: *Moribus Antiquis stat Roma.*

By Colonel Peyton: The virtue which deserves a crown of laurel, and the eloquence which celebrates it.

By Major S. J. Winston: The Nation's Guest—a faithful mirror, that reflects the light of one world on the darkness of the other.

The whole company rose from the table at 9 o'clock, and many of them, with hundreds of spectators, attended, in the open fields east of the town, to witness the uncommonly fine fire-works, which had been prepared at public expense, for the general gratification. La Fayette was present, sitting on one of the old British embankments.

MILITARY BREAKFAST IN THE TENT OF WASHINGTON.

On the morning of the 20th, the officers and privates of the volunteer companies spread for the old General a military breakfast. No scene was better calculated to wind up the whole. A neat table was spread under the tent of Washington, which was carried to the volunteers' encampment, for the heart-felt occasion. Nothing could have been happier than the manner of conducting the entertainment. Some of the troops were formed in two lines. As the General's barouche approached the right wing of the first line, he alighted, and walked down both lines, shaking every officer and man by the hand, and receiving their cordial congratulations. The other companies, who were not thus arranged, were put in motion, and passed the General, standing, to receive their hands. The effect was infinitely impressive. La Fayette was then conducted to the tent, where a plentiful repast was spread before him, and the other guests. Wine was placed before him, and several toasts were given.

By General La Fayette: Thanks to the volunteers of Virginia, with a most grateful sense of the obligation I have received from their fathers.

By Mr. Douthat, of Richmond Cavalry: This tent, the tent of Washington, which has formerly covered the hero from the wind and storm.

The whole company broke up about 11 o'clock, pleased with each other.

La Fayette returned to his quarters, and the volunteers began to

strike their tents, and prepare for their departure. The considerate La Fayette had respectfully expressed an earnest solicitude at their voluntary detention from home, and an anxious wish that they might return to their wives, children, and friends. To set his mind at ease, it was determined to supersede the other arrangements which had been contemplated, and to decline the honors of a public ball.

DEPARTURE OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

The embarkation of the volunteers was a most picturesque scene. Then, more than one hundred vessels, which graced the harbor, the various modes of embarking the troops, the *feus de joie* which rung in every direction, filled every spectator with delight. It was a scene worthy of the pencil of Volney.

END OF THE CELEBRATION AT YORK.

Let us close the celebration at York. But we cannot do it, without stating how admirably the whole affair has gone off. It baffles all description. It seemed a sort of enchantment to many of those who witnessed it. It far exceeded every expectation. The Committee of Arrangements deserve the thanks of the state for their zeal. More had been effected at so short a notice, and at so distant a theatre, than we had dared to expect. The enthusiasm of the troops and the citizens, which had thrown them in such numbers on the plains of York, will be gratefully remembered by every son of Virginia, who is proud of the Old Dominion. Our greatest gratification was, that so many were gratified who had partaken of our hospitality. "Have you been satisfied? I will not use a stronger word," observed a Virginian to a most intelligent gentleman of the North, who has figured in the annals of the Revolution. "Satisfied, sir? I am delighted. I have seen some of the celebrations at the North. I will not flatter you; but I have never been more so. In our large towns, the company has been principally made up of their own population, whose habits are very much alike. Here we have before us, some of the choicest men of our state, men from every part of your state, who could have been drawn to so distant a scene by strong feelings only, and whose feelings, of course, have had full and generous play. We have, of course, a greater supply of character, a greater variety of interesting materials. These are the great charms of such an exhibition."

We must draw this rapid sketch to a conclusion. It is hastily made, to supply the eager curiosity of our readers. It is, of course, necessarily very imperfect, and its haste must apologize for its numerous

omissions. We might fill a large space with the numerous anecdotes we have heard of the deep feelings which La Fayette has inspired.

Two men, at the mere touch of his right hand, actually fell, and swooned away, on Wednesday morning. Our feelings could not carry us so far; but if we were to give way to the enthusiasm which animated us at Yorktown, we might be suspected of romantic or affected sensibility. We may venture to say, that no one in this city, who shall behold the benevolence of that man's countenance, the dignity of his carriage, and the strong, common sense which runs through all that he says and does, but must be delighted at his coming among us. To the hospitable citizens of Yorktown, the warmest gratitude is due.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE ARCHES, OBELISKS, AND PAINTINGS.

The triumphal, or grand civic arch at Yorktown, is erected on the Point rock, in honor of La Fayette, at the situation which he stormed, and succeeded in taking, on the 18th of October, 1781.

This arch is forty feet in front, containing a basement story of rusticated work. The arch springs to the height of twenty-four feet; the abutments of the arch are ornamented with the figures of Fame and Victory, over the keystones, which are thirteen in number, on which is placed a star on each, to denote the thirteen original states. The wings on each side have the representation of niches. Those in the basement story have the fasces (an emblem of unity), with helmets, battle axes, &c., and other implements of war. Those above, contain the statue of Liberty trampling on Tyranny, and the figure of Justice, over which are placed the names of Laurens and Hamilton, aids to La Fayette at the time of his storming the redoubt.

The whole building is surmounted by an entablature, forty feet from the ground, which is supported by four pilasters, of the Tuscan order, an attic flight of steps in the centre, upon which rests an eagle of five or six feet in height, supporting a large civic wreath, after the manner of the one at St. Stephen's chapel, at Rome. The eagle is cut out of wood, and painted in imitation of white marble. The whole front is painted of a light brown-stone color. The pilasters, entablature, figures, and other ornaments are painted to resemble white marble. The harmony and contrast thus produced, present a pleasing effect upon the eye. The uncommon beauty of the scenery, which is beyond description, forms a grand whole, rare or seldom ever to be met with. There are also two obelisks erected, one at the spot which was stormed by Viomenil. On each side of the pedestal, are the names of Viome-

nil, Dumat, Dupont and De Noailles, with appropriate ornaments (placed on the top of each pedestal), consisting of Fame, Valor, Prudence, Victory, and emblems of elegance and taste.

The other obelisk is placed on the spot where the sword of Cornwallis was surrendered. On the side of the pedestal fronting the north, is the name of Washington; to the west, is inscribed, "First in War;" to the south, "First in Peace;" and to the east, "First in the Hearts of his Countrymen." Over each of these inscriptions are small figures, cut out of wood, and painted to imitate stone. Over Washington, that of History, leaning on his bust; the figures of War, Peace, and Agriculture. On the shaft of the obelisk, is inscribed the names of Nelson, Rochambeau, St. Simon, and De Grasse.

The obelisks are twenty-six feet in height, and are surmounted by a fasces and battle-axe of ten feet. The obelisks and ornaments are painted to resemble stone.

On the evening of the arrival of General La Fayette, a large transparency was exhibited, emblematical of the Evening Star, forming a light, airy figure, which holds a motto over her head, of "Long live La Fayette:" and beneath we read, "Welcome to a nation's gratitude."

On the evening of the 19th of October, other transparencies were exhibited. Two under the *marquee*—one representing two children, or cherubs, supporting a bust of Washington, with History recording on a column, the name of Washington and the Fourth of July, 1776; the other, an angel, supporting a child, and pointing to the motto, "Where liberty dwells, there is my country."

Two other large transparencies—one representing the Goddess of Liberty, who is showing a boy the words, "19th of October, 1781, and the names of Washington, La Fayette, and Nelson;" at her feet, is a small child playing with and regarding a crown as a toy. The other, placed with the fireworks, represents a female decorating the portrait of La Fayette as he appeared in 1781, said to be a good likeness of him as he was at that day. All the figures are upon the scale of life. The painting of the transparencies, with the designs and decorations of the arch and obelisks, were under the direction and executed by Mr. J. Warrell, assisted by Mr. Swain, who was the architect. Mr. Warrell's pencil, on this occasion, considering the very short time in which it was employed, has worked wonders.

OFFICERS IN COMMAND AT YORK.

Commander-in-Chief.—Major-General Robert B. Taylor.
 Brigade Commanders.—Brigadier-General John H. Cocke, Brigadier-General William H. Brodnax.
 Division Inspector.—Colonel Albert Allmand.
 Brigade Inspectors.—Major D. C. Butts, Colonel William Bolling.
 Adjutant General.—Major Lomax.
 Assistant Adjutant-General.—J. B. Taylor.
 Division Quartermaster.—Major James Hunter.
 Brigade Quartermaster.—Captain John Y. Mason.
 Colonels.—Robert Gamble, James R. Nimmo, J. B. Harvie.
 Lieutenant Colonels.—Walter T. Cocke, John G. Joynes, Catesby Jones.
 Majors.—W. C. Holt, William K. Perrin, James Magruder, John Goodall, and John E. Parham.
 Aids.—E. H. Lundy, John Myers, and Captain Thomas Leigh.
 Secretary.—George C. Dromgoole, Esq.

TROOPS ARE AS FOLLOWS :

United States troops, five hundred all told, commanded by Colonel Eustis and Major Fanning.

Richmond Companies.—Richmond La Fayette Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Richardson; Light Infantry Blues, Captain Murphy; Rifle Rangers, Captain Brooke; Fayette Guards (cavalry), Captain Nelson.

Norfolk Companies.—Independent, Captain Capron; Junior Volunteers, Captain Gibbons.

Portsmouth Companies.—Rifle Company, Captain Young; Portsmouth Artillery, Captain Cooke.

Hampton Company.—Fayette Corps (infantry), Captain Westwood.

Suffolk Company.—Columbians, Captain Charlton.

Petersburg Companies.—Light Infantry, Captain McRae; Troop of Cavalry, Captain Pegram; Independent Volunteers, Captain Henderson.

Fredericksburg company, Captain Crutchfield.

Williamsburg troop of cavalry, Captain McCandlish.

New Kent and Charles City troop of cavalry, Captain Christian.

LA FAYETTE'S QUARTER-GUARD AT YORK.

General La Fayette was honored with a quarter-guard at York, composed entirely of officers. The following are the names of the officers and men of the guard:

Colonel Richard Graves, captain; Colonel William Starke, first lieutenant; Colonel William Lambert, second lieutenant; Captain Charles H. Hyde, third lieutenant; Major Jesse Snead, first sergeant; Captain William L. White, second sergeant; Captain George P. Richardson, third sergeant; Captain Bartholomew Graves, fourth sergeant; Lieutenant Samuel H. Myers, first corporal. Privates:

Major William Ratcliffe, Captain William B. Bailey, Captain Miller, Captain William E. Clopton, Captain W. W. Graves, Lieutenant Thomas Macon, Lieutenant Thomas Hilliard, Ensign George W. Morris, Ensign Hockaday, Major G. W. Cole, Captain A. McRae, Captain Daniel Cheatham, Lieutenant Nelson Cary, Colonel J. P. Burton, Captain Samuel Bockius, Captain R. L. Staples, Lieutenant Richard Dabney, Captain Goddin, Captain Waltham, Lieutenant L. Wercq, Ensign James Southgate, Ensign R. C. Nicholas, Ensign G. A. Myers, Colonel G. W. Bassett, Captain Thomas Nelson, Captain G. Turner, Lieutenant Elisha White, Colonel Benjamin Anderson, Captain Joseph S. Watkins, and Colonel W. A. Christian.

A LIST OF THE GENERAL OFFICERS IN THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY IN 1781,
AGREEABLE TO RANK.

George Washington, Commander-in-Chief.

Major Generals.

Israel Putnam.....	Connecticut.
Charles Lee.....	Virginia.
Horatio Gates.....	Virginia.
William Heath.....	Massachusetts.
Nathaniel Green.....	Rhode Island.
William Alexander (Earl of Stirling)	Jersey.
Arthur St. Clair.....	Pennsylvania.
Benjamin Lincoln.....	Massachusetts.
Marquis De La Fayette.....	France.
Baron De Kalb.....	France.
Robert Howe.....	North Carolina.
Alexander McDougal.....	New York.
Baron Steuben.....	Prussia.
William Smallwood.....	Maryland.
Samuel Parsons.....	Connecticut.
Henry Knox	Massachusetts.
Duportaille, of engineers	France.

Brigadier Generals.

William Thompson.....	Virginia.
John Nixon.....	Massachusetts.
James Clinton.....	New York.
William Moultrie.....	South Carolina.
Laughlin M'Intosh.....	North Carolina.
William Maxwell.....	Jersey.
Enoch Power.....	New Hampshire.
John Glover.....	Massachusetts.
John Patterson	Connecticut.
Anthony Wayne.....	Pennsylvania.
William Woodford.....	Virginia.
Peter Muhlenburg.....	Virginia.
Edward Hand.....	Pennsylvania.
Jedekiah Huntington.....	Connecticut.

John Starke.....	New Hampshire.
Mordecai Gist.....	Maryland.
William Ervin.....	Pennsylvania.

Promoted after that period:

Daniel Morgan.....	Virginia.
General Sumpter.....	South Carolina.
General Marion.....	South Carolina.
Joseph Greaton.....	Massachusetts.
Junius Putnam.....	Massachusetts.
Otho Williams.....	Maryland.

REFLECTIONS ON THE CELEBRATION AT YORK.

There were some features in the celebration at York, which were calculated to attract the attention of every observer. When General La Fayette landed on the platform, there was not one huzzah, one cheer, a single sound of exultation or respect. A profound silence reigned through the whole assembly. He was introduced to the Governor, the Council, the Revolutionary officers, and other citizens. Some time elapsed before he passed through the lines, and mounted his barouche; yet not one cheer burst from the lips of one individual. All seemed absorbed in the solemnity and pathos of the scene before them. What nobler compliment could have been paid to him? Nor was it until the cavalcade set out, that the shout of joy was raised, at the instance of one of the marshals of the day. The affecting exhibitions of the public feeling, were not confined to the hoary heroes of the Revolution. The delicious tears of sensibility were shed by all descriptions of persons, by both sexes, and by every age. We saw men, of the highest character in the state, dissolved in tears; judges and generals, "albeit unused to the melting mood," almost blubbering like children.

Of the various scenes exhibited, the landing was certainly the finest. The review was splendid, the reception under the rock redoubt was pathetic, the salutation of the General, by an amphitheatre of 1,000 ladies, was charming; but, next to the landing, the military breakfast of the 20th, and the previous gratulations of the whole military corps, were the most touching. To see General La Fayette, the man who is now reading his history in a "nation's eyes," partaking of a soldier's fare, with the volunteers of Virginia, under the tent of Washington, stretched upon the plains of Yorktown, was one of those spectacles which we are not allowed to witness in half a century.

In fine, take the celebration at Yorktown, in whatever attitude you will, and it is one of those high-wrought and noble exhibitions, which no man would willingly miss, and none can ever forget.

LA FAYETTE IN THE TENT OF WASHINGTON.

I will rest in the war-house that sheltered the form
 Of my hero, my friend, and his country's preserver;
 That guarded his care-stricken head from the storm—
 That caught the warm sighs of the patriot's fervor.

I will count, by the threads that I find in the woof,
 The throbs in his head and his heart that were beating,
 While his thoughts were, when midnight enshrouded its roof,
 Retrieving defeat, or a victory greeting.

I will sleep in the home of the soldier, and view,
 In my dreams, his achievements, unequalled in story;
 My visions, the hopes of my youth shall renew,
 Till I wake to the real fruition of glory.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE'S MOVEMENTS—RECEPTION AT WILLIAMSBURG.

After dining at York, he sat out at 2 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, in his barouche, attended by his suite, and others in carriages. He was attended to Williamsburg by the Governor and Council, the Chief Justice, the Secretary of War, Major-General Taylor and his aids, Brigadier-General Cocke and staff, Judge Brooke, Colonel Bassett, General Macomb, General Jones, of Washington; Captain Elliott, Colonel Roberdeau, and escorted by a battalion, under Major Butts. He arrived at Williamsburg at 6 o'clock, amidst merry peals of bells and the congratulations of its citizens. He was conducted to the residence of Mrs. Mary Monroe Peachy, which had been volunteered for his accommodation by that patriotic lady, where he was received by the Mayor and civil authorities, with an eloquent address, delivered by Mr. Robert Anderson, to which he made a neat and appropriate address, as follows:

THE GENERAL'S ADDRESS.

"Your affectionate welcome, and the honorable expressions of your esteem, are the more gratifying to me, as I remember my old personal obligation to this seminary, the parent of so many enlightened patriots who have illustrated the Virginian name. Here, sir, were formed, in great part, the generous minds whose early resolutions came forth in support of their heroic Boston brethren, and encouraged the immortal Declaration of Independence, so much indebted, itself, to an illustrious Virginian pen. Those, and many other recollections, such as the efforts made by a colonial assembly of Virginia, in times still more remote, to obtain from the British Government the abolition of

the slave trade, inspire a great respect for the college, where such sentiments have been cherished. I am sensible of the honor conferred on me by the adoption you have been pleased so kindly to announce, and I beg you, sir, and the other gentlemen of the college, to accept my most grateful thanks."

After visiting our college, and going to pay his respects to Mrs. Page, the widow of the late Governor Page, he sat down to dinner at the Raleigh Tavern, at which Colonel Bassett presided, assisted by J. A. Smith and Ro. McCandlish, as vice-presidents, at which there were many distinguished gentlemen—the Governor and Council, Chief-Justice Marshall, John C. Calhoun, Generals Taylor, Macomb, Jones, Brodnax, and Carrington, with their suites; Captain Elliott, of the navy; Colonels Peyton, Harvie, Mercer, George Hay, Major Gibbon, John Tyler, Dr. S. S. Griffin, Dr. S. Cotton, William T. Galt, Judge Brooke, Robert G. Scott, Dr. John A. Smith, Captain Ro. McCandlish, and others.

On Friday morning, the General left Williamsburg, at 10 o'clock, for Jamestown, where the steamboat Petersburg, with two navy barges, under the command of Captain Morgan, awaited him. He was met at Jamestown by a deputation from Norfolk, consisting of L. W. Tazewell, Thomas Newton, George Loyall, Walter Herron, B. Pollard, William B. Lamb, Esqs., and Dr. R. B. Starke, and was conducted on board, where a sumptuous collation was served. The effect of his reception on board, was enlivened by the fine band of the United States ship North Carolina.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE'S RECEPTION AT NORFOLK.

Norfolk, Monday, October 25th. The man whom the people delight to honor, who is the joy of all tongues, is now among us, receiving from the good citizens of Norfolk every testimony of affection and respect which the most enthusiastic emotions of gratitude can suggest. Though not equalling the grandeur and magnificence which have characterized his receptions in the wealthier cities which he has passed, we may congratulate ourselves that in Norfolk the nation's guest has received a "welcome" not less cordial and respectful, nor, we will venture to add, less gratifying, to him. Arrangements were made for receiving him at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and the ferry stairs was designated as the place of landing, where a flag-staff, bearing aloft the American ensign, was erected, and two pieces of artillery stationed, under the direction of Captain George Ott, to fire a salute as the General

landed. The two volunteer companies of Norfolk—the Independents, Captain Capron; and the Juniors, Captain Gibbons—and the two from Portsmouth—the excellent Rifle Corps, commanded by Captain Young; and the Portsmouth Grays, Captain Langhorne—formed a line along the left side of the avenue through which he was to pass, and a line, composed of the corporate societies of the borough, and citizens generally, was formed on the opposite side, extending from the wharf, up Market square, to the corner of Main street, where a handsome civic arch had been erected. The whole area of the Market square was kept clear by the vigilance of the marshals; on the footways, however, the throng was very great. Along the footway on Main street, fronting Market square, were ranged, in handsome order, the children of the numerous schools—male and female—and those of the Female Orphan Asylum.

At the arch, was stationed the corporate authorities of the borough, the reverend clergy of all denominations, and the gentlemen of the profession of law and physic. The whole of Market square presented a truly animated picture. In addition to the great number of our population, ranged along the sides of Market square, and in Main street, every window within view, and the tops of several of the houses, were crowded with ladies, who, although not equalling in number those which, in similar situations, greeted the arrival of the nation's guest, in the larger cities, might, we think, justly claim the point of beauty.

At 5 o'clock, a signal-gun announced the approach of the Petersburg, within sight from the town, and shortly after, a full salute of artillery from the revenue cutter, *Monroe*, Captain Jones, gave notice that she had arrived at the mouth of the harbor. On nearing the Portsmouth side, the General received a salute from the Portsmouth artillery company, under Captain Cooke, stationed on the hill above the harbor, which was echoed by a similar one from the navy-yard above. The Petersburg, having anchored off the county wharf, an elegant barge, rowing thirteen oars, in which was seated Captain Warrington, of the navy, and George Newton and William Maxwell, Esqs., the committee deputed by the court and common council to receive our guest, put off on her. In ten minutes after, he was landed, with his son, George Washington, and suite, Colonels Peyton and Harvie, (the Governor's aids) who attended him as a commission on the part of the state, the secretary of war, Mr. Calhoun, Major-General Taylor and Brigadier-General Cocke, with their suites; General Macomb, Colonel Roberdeau, General Jones, and other distinguished personages, under a salute from the artillery at the flag-staff, and proceeded

through the avenue formed by the parallel lines of citizens and military, to the arch, where he was received by the mayor, John E. Holt, Esq., who delivered an appropriate and handsome address, to which the General replied in a manner expressive of the finest feelings and the best sentiments; after which, the General was handed to the carriage, which was in waiting to receive him, and, seated with the mayor and committee, proceeded on up Main street, followed by other carriages containing the gentlemen accompanying him, to the elegant apartments prepared for him at Mrs. Hansford's boarding house. As the General passed up Market square, after landing, the line of volunteers successively wheeled in, by platoons, and followed; and as he proceeded up Main street, after leaving the arch, the Marine and Mechanic societies, and citizens generally, wheeled, six deep, after the volunteers had passed, and formed in procession. On arriving at his quarters, the General, his suite, and company attending, alighted and went in. As the procession of military and citizens came opposite, it halted and wheeled into line, facing the General's quarters, and leaving a space large enough for another procession, of a most interesting description, to pass in review before our paternal guest; this consisted of the children of the different schools, the little girls, all neatly dressed, being in front. While the General reviewed them, and passed down the line, there were huzzas and waving of hats, but generally the citizens preferred the more silent, and, we think, the more expressive, mode of showing their respect, by uncovering their heads while he was passing them. Never did we see joy and gladness so visibly depicted in the human countenance, as they were in the face of every individual in the vast concourse which attended this interesting scene.

At night the town was brilliantly illuminated. Main street was one continuous blaze of light throughout, and scarcely a house in any part of the town was dark. Some of the houses showed great taste in the arrangement of lights, and also in the transparencies, devices, and mottoes. The seat of Walter Herron, Esq., at the head of Fenchurch street, remote as it was from the more populous part of the town, attracted crowds of company to view it, by the splendor and taste with which it was illuminated. There were many others, also, worthy of notice, among which Lyford's commercial reading-room and dwelling above, Mr. J. T. Allyn's, Mr. C. Hall's, and Mr. John Johnson's, were the most conspicuous. The Masonic lodge deserves particular notice. Its transparencies and mottoes were splendid, and exceedingly happy in conception. Our guest, accompanied by a few friends, took

the rounds at 8 o'clock, and expressed much gratification at the joyous scene. The streets were thronged with gay company, and everything seemed to bespeak the utmost good humor and good feeling. In his circuit, he paid a visit to the lodge, where he was received with becoming respect.

Our sister town of Portsmouth vied with us in the brilliancy of her illumination. The town exhibited a blaze of joy. Forty-two bonfires illuminated the shore in front of the town, and produced a splendid effect.

On Saturday, the General received visits from the ladies and gentlemen. At 12 o'clock, he was waited on by a committee of the Norfolk Benevolent Mechanic Society, when an address was delivered by Mr. John McPhail (one of the committee), expressive of the warmest feelings of love, veneration, and gratitude. The General's reply was extremely affectionate, and full of the pure feelings of benevolence which beamed in his eye, and animated his countenance.

In the afternoon, he was conducted to a civic banquet, ordered by the citizens of Norfolk, and prepared by Mrs. Davis, at the Exchange. The number who sat down with him was about 300. among whom were a number of invited guests, comprehending all those who accompanied him from Jamestown, the mayor and the corporate authorities, &c. The mayor, John E. Holt, Esq., presided, supported by the members of the Select and General Committees. The entertainment was truly splendid, and gave the most perfect satisfaction to all who partook of it. The tables were highly ornamented, and everything was arranged with the utmost taste and elegance. The room was fancifully decorated with flags, paintings, transparencies, &c.; all tastefully dressed with evergreens, and exhibiting in the *tout ensemble* a brilliant and animating scene.

At 8 o'clock, the General retired, and passed the evening at the house of General Taylor, where he supped, with a numerous company. On Sunday, the General attended divine service at Christ church, whither he was conducted from his lodgings by the brethren of the different lodges, forming the largest Masonic procession Norfolk has ever witnessed. The Rev. Mr. Wilmer, from Alexandria, officiated, and delivered a discourse expressly adapted to the occasion of General La Fayette's visit to the United States. The reverend gentleman was extremely happy in the manner and matter of his discourse.

From the church, the General was escorted back to his lodgings by the Masonic procession, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, left on a visit to Fortress Monroe, to return on to-morrow at 10 o'clock. He

will then visit Portsmouth and the navy-yard, and in the evening attend the ball with which the citizens intend to honor him, and at 10 o'clock leave us, on his way to Richmond, in the steamboat Petersburg.

TOASTS DRANK AT THE CIVIC DINNER, GIVEN IN HONOR OF GENERAL
LA FAYETTE, AT THE EXCHANGE.

1. The memory of Washington : The Father of our Country.
2. General La Fayette : The disciple of Washington, the friend of the United States, and the votary of freedom.

The General arose, and after a short, appropriate address, gave the following :

Norfolk : And may her former sufferings be more and more rewarded by the prosperity which her happy situation warrants her friends to anticipate.

3. The old Continental Congress : The founders of a new nation.
4. The Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary war, dead and living : The dead are living in our hearts, and the living shall never be dead.
5. The United States of America : Free, sovereign, and independent.
6. The President and Congress of the United States : The true interpreters and faithful ministers of the people's will.
7. The Judiciary of the United States : The wise and independent guardians of the people's liberty.
8. The Army and Navy of the United States : The gallant and victorious defenders of our nation's rights and honor.
9. The Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, Arts and Sciences, of the United States : The sinews of our nation's wealth, happiness, and glory.
10. The Siege and Victory of York : An epoch in the annals of history.
11. The Young Republics of South America : New stars in the constellation of free states.
12. Greece : Herself again.
13. The cause of Liberty throughout the world : It is great, and must prevail.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By the Secretary of War : The Chesapeake Bay—On her shore our settlement first commenced, and the struggle of the Revolution termi-

nated. May she never again be profaned by the presence of a hostile fleet.

By Colonel McLane : The gallant defenders of Craney Island.

By Miles King, Esq. : The family at La Grange—Those who are dear to our friends, will ever be dear to us.

By General C. F. Mercer : Public virtue and her sons, Washington, La Fayette, and Bolivar.

By Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. : The spirit of civil liberty, which unites, as a band of brothers, those who are separated by language, religion, and country.

By General J. Mason : Public gratitude—The manner in which the great benefactor of this people is everywhere received, will assure the future generations of our country, of the value we set on our rights and liberties, and stimulate their efforts to transmit them, unimpaired, to the latest posterity.

By Colonel J. B. Preston : The gems presented by the genius of Norfolk to General La Fayette—may they be found decorating none but the bosoms of the brave.

By General Macomb : Kosciusko—In revering the living defenders of liberty, let us not forget the dead.

By Colonel Eustis : Virginia's jewels—the living Gracchi, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe.

By Mr. J. B. Moussier : The State of Virginia—placed in the centre of the Union, she forms the heart of it ; the pages of history are adorned by the names of her statesmen and heroes.

By Thomas Newton, Esq. : Knowledge, the ægis of freemen.

By John Cowper, Esq. : The next President, the President of the people.

By Dr. R. Archer : Patriotism and Philanthropy—When combined in the same individual, he may be justly styled the noblest work of God.

By Mr. P. J. Cohen : The memory of our first friend and ally, Louis XVI.

By Everard Hale, Esq. : La Fayette, the noble of nature, among other nobles, a star of the first magnitude.

By Mr. J. McPhail : Thomas Newton, our worthy representative, the firm and consistent patriot.

By Mr. Bernard Mulhollan : Major General Richard Montgomery, a son of Erin, who nobly fell in the cause of liberty and of American independence.

By Dr. Richard Kennon : The memory of Lieutenant W. H. Cocke,

who was sacrificed at Porto Rico—the officer, the seaman, and the gentleman.

By J. A. Chandler, Esq. :

“Let the brave ne’er despair, for tho’ myriads oppose,
The arm moved by freedom shall conquer all foes.”

The following toast was given by one of the company :

George Washington La Fayette : Worthy of both his names.

M. La Fayette then arose and tendered his thanks for the honor done him, in a brief, but very handsome speech.

THE RECEPTION IN RICHMOND.

Every preparation is making to receive him to-day (Tuesday, October 26, 1824), in the metropolis of the state. He and his suite will land at Osborne’s, about nine miles from the lines of the city, and will be escorted by four of the committee of arrangements, and the Fayette Guards. At the edge of the city, the procession will be formed, march up E street to Fifth, into H street, until it arrives at the City Hall, where the General will be welcomed and addressed by the constituted authorities of the city. He will then be conducted through the triumphal arch, at the northern gate, into the Public Square, where he will be introduced to the Revolutionary officers, ladies, and citizens ; thence into H street, to review the troops ; after which the procession will follow him to the Eagle Hotel, where his headquarters are to be established.

We expect to witness a scene of the greatest interest and joy. The Public Square is embellished with four triumphal arches, two obelisks, the Richmond *marquee*, and the tent of Washington, which were last evening pitched by the Revolutionary officers, and, by a happy arrangement, are to be guarded by the Junior Volunteers. The whole city is already animated by the hum of the moving multitude. Hundreds and thousands of our fellow-citizens, of all ages and both sexes, are pouring in to hail the “nation’s guest.” The officers of the Revolutionary army, to the number of twenty-five or thirty, have already arrived, and are quartered with him at the Eagle, conspicuous for their years and conspicuous for their services. Let us all make him welcome. No other man in the universe could have called forth such joyous testimonies of a nation’s love. Ages may pass away before such another occasion may occur.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Fayette Artillery will occupy the hill overlooking Rocketts and Main street. So soon as the approach of General La Fayette is

observed a signal-gun will be fired by the artillery, which will be answered by another from the Capitol Square. Immediately after the signal-guns are heard, the streets will be cleared of carriages, wagons, drays, &c. All persons desirous of seeing the procession, will occupy such places as they may think proper. The artillery will then fire a Federal salute from their station, on Craddock's Hill, and take their position in the procession. On their arrival at the Capitol Square, and after he has been received in the City Hall by the civil authorities, they will fire another salute of fifteen guns.

ORDER OF PROCESSION

to be observed on the day on which General La Fayette shall be received in this city:

The Mayor and Court of Hustings, the President and members of Common Council of the city, escorted by the troop of cavalry, will meet General La Fayette on the turnpike road near the Powhatan warehouse, where he will be saluted by an address from the Mayor, and conducted to the intersection of E, Rocketts, and Twenty-seventh streets, which point will form the right of the procession, extending westwardly. The march of the procession will be by E street to Fifth street, thence pursuing Fifth street to H street, thence down H to the City Hall.

1. The La Fayette Guards will form the advance of the whole, by fours.
2. The members of the Court of Hustings and Common Council on horseback, by fours.
3. Major-General La Fayette in barouche.
4. The carriage for the General's suite.
5. The members of the Cincinnati Society and other officers of the Revolutionary army, by fours.
6. The Governor and members of the Executive Council.
7. The judges of the Court of Appeals and the judges of the Superior Courts of Chancery and Law.
8. The clergy of every denomination of religion.
9. Major-General Taylor and his aids-de-camp.
10. Brigadier Generals and their aids.
11. Adjutant General and the general staff of the Major and Brigadier Generals.
12. The Treasurer, two Auditors, Register, Attorney General of the State and of the United States, the Presidents and Cashiers of the banks, the Marshal and Clerk of the Federal Court.

13. The officers who may appear in uniform of the United States army, and of the militia, either from the city regiment or from any other regiment, by fours.

14. Fayette Artillery.

15. Richmond Light Infantry Blues.

16. Rifle Rangers.

17. Junior Volunteers.

18. Morgan Legion.

19. The citizens and strangers who are on foot.

20. The citizens and strangers in carriages.

21. The same on horseback.

22. Captain Bolling's company of State Guards will bring up the rear.

Colonel Harvie is appointed chief marshal, and in his absence Lieutenant-Colonel Lambert will supply his place.

Assistant Marshals: Colonel Lambert, Major Carrington, Quartermaster Judah, Captain Hyde, Captain Richardson, Captain Walthall, Captain James, Lieutenant Myers, and Lieutenant Prentiss.

LA FAYETTE IN RICHMOND.

The reception of the nation's guest in Richmond has called forth those deep-toned sentiments of gratitude and joy which he has everywhere inspired. His presence seems to operate as a spell. All regular business is suspended, crowds rush from all parts to see him, and the most rapturous welcomes burst from every lip.

At 11 o'clock on Monday night, he took leave of Norfolk, and embarked with his numerous suite on board the steamboat Petersburg for this city. He was expected to arrive here about 2 o'clock, and every preparation was made to receive him in form. But the morning was very inclement, and the Mayor determined to suspend the procession until the following day. At an early hour in the morning, however, four gentlemen of the Committee of Arrangements proceeded in carriages to Osborne's, where it was intended that he should be escorted to Richmond; but when the steamboat hove in sight, about 12 o'clock, at the intended point of landing, and the committee had gone aboard and communicated with the General, it was determined to send the carriages back to Rocketts, and to conduct the General to that point by steamboat. About 2 o'clock the boat reached the wharf at Rocketts, and notwithstanding the procession had been in the meanwhile put off until the following day, yet, so intense was the anxiety of our citizens to see him, that the wharves and the heights were filled by

eager spectators, on foot and on horseback. The volunteer troops had turned out to honor him. Every imaginable respect was paid him on landing, and he was conducted to his carriage amid the cheering of an immense multitude. The procession set out with an escort of the Fayette Guards in front; next, the baronche with General La Fayette, Secretary Calhoun, and two members of the Committee of Arrangements; next, the other carriage, drawn by four elegant grays, with Mr. G. W. La Fayette, the secretary, Mr. Le Vasseur, and two other members of the Committee of Arrangements; in the other carriages were Messrs. Scion and G. Hay, General McComb, General W. Jones and his staff, General Cocke, Commodore Barron, and Captain Elliott of the navy; Colonel McLane, Colonel Roberdeau of the Engineer corps, Captain Mountfort, Major Mercer, and Lieutenant Ringgold; Mr. C. F. Mercer, member of the House of Representatives; Colonels Harvie and Peyton, the Governor's aid, and other gentlemen.

The procession advanced up E street (or Main), followed by an immense mass of people, who were mounted on horseback or lined the footways. The troop of horse followed behind the carriages, then the Artillery company, the Light Infantry Blues, Rifle Rangers, Junior Volunteers, and the pretty-looking company of small boys dressed in hunting shirts, and styling themselves, the Morgan Legion.

At the intersection of various cross-streets, carriages were stationed, filled with ladies. The rain had subsided, joy and animation were exhibited in every countenance, and the welkin rang with strains of music and salutes of the artillery. The fair sex expressed their feelings, by the waving of their handkerchiefs, as the procession passed every window. When it arrived opposite the Union Hotel, it halted for a moment under the double arch, which was erected at that spot by the citizens of the neighborhood, and was tastefully embellished with a wreath of evergreens. At each of the four basements of this double arch, a young lady was stationed. As soon as the cheering of the immense multitude had ceased, the procession marched on up Main street until it halted at the Eagle Hotel, which had been selected as the quarters of the General, his suite, and all the invited guests, embracing, of course, the officers of the Revolutionary army. Though General La Fayette had been conducted to his levee-room, yet the crowd still continued hovering in the streets. Their intense curiosity was not yet satisfied. Many citizens were introduced to La Fayette, but none were so much entitled to a reception, none received a warmer welcome, than his old associates-in-arms.

The introduction of the Revolutionary officers here, as well as at

York, was, perhaps, the most interesting and affecting scene to which his visit among us has given rise. These aged and venerable men, amounting to forty in number, were presented to their old companion-in-arms in the spacious and elegant drawing-room appropriated to his use, on Tuesday evening, very soon after his arrival. He received them in the most cordial and affectionate manner, evincing the deepest sympathy with them in their recollection of the hardships and dangers through which they had mutually passed, and the proud results of their joint labors. The old soldiers were themselves variously affected. Some of them saluted him in silence, with the most profound and heart-felt respect. Others welcomed him among us in every expression of sincerity and kindness.

At 5 o'clock, General La Fayette sat down to a dinner, at which his suite, the gentlemen who had attended him from Norfolk, the officers of the Revolution, the officers of the General, State, and City governments, and the members of the Committee of Arrangements, attended.

Mr. Leigh acted as president of the one table, Dr. John Brockenbrough at the other, assisted by Messrs. Fitzwhylson, T. Brockenbrough, R. G. Scott, and W. H. Roane, as vice-presidents; General La Fayette, the Chief Justice, and Mr. Calhoun at the right of Mr. Leigh, the Governor and Judge Brooke at his left, and on both sides and in front, were stationed the Revolutionary officers.

The following toasts were given :

By Mr. Leigh : To the memory of the great and good Washington. The health of our generous friend, our gallant General, our beloved guest and fellow-citizen.

By General La Fayette : The State of Virginia and the city of Richmond—and may their joint share in the prosperity of America be equal to the Virginian's share in the beginning of the Revolutionary struggle, and in the campaign which terminated the contest.

By Governor Pleasants : The State of Virginia—Her sons and daughters, though last, not least in love to the nation's guest.

By Chief-Justice Marshall : Rational Liberty—the cause of mankind ; its friends cannot despair when they behold its champions.

By Judge Brooke : The gratitude of a free people to the apostle of liberty in both hemispheres ; it fills the hearts of kings and princes with fear of change.

By Mr. Calhoun : The cause of '76. We have this day witnessed that age has not diminished the ardor of its defenders ; no art, no power, nor time itself, can deprive the world of their glorious example.

By Mr. G. W. La Fayette : The share my countrymen had the honor to have in the decisive battle of Yorktown : may they, whenever they shall fight for the cause of liberty, be as successful as they were that day.

By General McComb : The man who has set the example and followed the precept that "virtue is the only true nobility."

By Commodore Barron : No dungeon dark, when illumined by the effulgent glory of a virtuous patriot's presence.

By Colonel Roberdeau : The memory of the heroes who fell in the Revolutionary war.

By Captain Elliott, of the Navy : The example of this day—may it prove to the rising generation the value of virtue and patriotism.

By Mr. George Hay : Our national debt of gratitude for Revolutionary services—speedy payment.

By General Cocke : Republican gratitude to public benefactors. It will not pass away like the baseless fabric of a vision.

By Colonel J. P. Preston : A new colony in America from the family of La Grange.

By Judge Cabell : The officers and soldiers of the Revolution. Not less gallant than the Greeks who fought at Marathon and Thermopylæ, at Micalæ and Platea.

By Judge Coalter : The soldiers of the American Revolution. I would agree to die in a remote ditch to have flourished with them, to be a partaker of their glory, and in the eternal gratitude due to them from all mankind.

By J. A. Chevallie : George W. La Fayette—*Talis Pater, Talis Filius*.

By Judge Johnson : The hero who flew across the Atlantic to aid us in our struggle for independence, influenced by no interest but that of principle, animated by no motive but that of universal philanthropy.

By Dr. Brockenbrough : The memory of Kosciusko, a gallant soldier of the Revolution, who carried back to his native land the holy spirit of '76.

By the Lieutenant Governor : The asserters of human liberty in every age and nation—may they, like La Fayette, live to hear the success of their exertions resounded in the benedictions of free and happy millions.

By A. L. Botts : The Constitutionals of Spain—may some kindred La Fayette, inspired by his example of generous daring, rise in the Old World, to blow the breath of liberty into a flame, and fight for freedom, for freedom's sake.

By R. S. Garnett : Honor to those who supported the first, and to those who supported the second, war of our independence.

By A. Stevenson : The patriots of '76—Their language was, "We have counted the cost of the contest, and we find nothing so insufferable as voluntary slavery."

By Judge Green : Long life and happiness to the surviving soldiers of the Revolution.

By Judge Brockenbrough : Bolivar, the Washington of South America.

By Robert Stanard : The sentiments in which all Americans unite, without distinction of party—gratitude for services inestimable, because without price.

By John Robertson : The man whose devotion to liberty has well merited the frowns of tyrants and the benedictions of a free people.

By W. S. Archer : The surviving Major-General of the Revolution. May he not succeed in escaping us as the boy did Cornwallis.

By Colonel C. F. Mercer : The benefactor who has twice blessed us by deserving and accepting our gratitude.

By Mr. John Henry : The memory of General Marion.

By Major Wade Mosby : The memory of Edward Carrington, the stern and inflexible friend of liberty, and supporter of his country.

By D. M. Randolph : The memory of General Thomas Nelson. His life and character portray the spirit of 1776.

By Mr. J. H. Eustace : Our republic, and its generous, noble, and worthy guest—perpetual duration to the one, and eternal felicity to the other.

By General Porterfield : France—May the enlightened people of beautiful France unite in forming a system of government, constituted on the basis of freedom and equality of rights.

By Mr. Jerman Baker : The Count De Grasse.

By Captain Thomas Nelson : The memory of Robert Morris, who, from his individual purse, supplied the deficiency in the treasury.

By Colonel William J. Lewis : Stay was us, La Fayette, stay with us.

By General Johnson, of North Carolina : Virginia and North Carolina—two sisters that can never be separated.

By Colonel J. Nicholas : The memory of Washington, who still lives in the qualities of La Fayette, and in the hearts and affections of ten millions of his children.

By Major John Mercer, of Maryland : Our beloved guest, not more illustrious for his public services, than for his private and domestic virtues.

By Colonel Harvie : The navy of the United States, its skill and valor equalled only by its generosity and magnanimity.

By Mr. W. H. Roane : The master-key of the French bastille—We prize it because it was a present from La Fayette to Washington.

By Mr. R. G. Scott : The memory of General Nathaniel Greene—His virtues and military efforts in defence of our southern country are remembered with the most lively gratitude.

By Captain Thomas Leigh : General Robert B. Taylor—Let us honor the man who is an honor to the state.

By Mr. Selden : The memory of the gallant French who so mightily contributed to establish our independence.

By Lieutenant Ringgold : The Nation's Guest—He, like the Roman Patricians, has taught the despots of Europe that he would not flatter Neptune for his trident, nor Jove for his thunder.

By Dr. Lyons : General La Fayette—The Virginians who owe him so much for his services in 1781 are now anxious to pay him, with interest.

By Captain Mountfort : The memory of Patrick Henry.

By Major Carter Page : The memory of Baron Viomenil, who gallantly stormed one of the British redoubts at Yorktown.

By Mr. James Brown : Gratitude—May Republican Virginia furnish one example to the world that such debts are not paid with mere professions.

By Dr. Monroe : Republican consistency and consistent republican liberty—the polar star that guided through the storms of Revolution.

By Mr. Bacchus : While we exhibit every outward demonstration of gratitude to our distinguished guest, let us not forget that he enjoys, also, the knowledge that "virtue is its own reward."

The tributes of respect paid to La Fayette during this entertainment were numerous and affecting. Among other circumstances, a bottle of Malmsey was placed before him by one of his countrymen, which had been made in 1757, the very year in which La Fayette was born.

The dinner closed at 9 o'clock, when he retired to his room.

WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH—ORDER OF THE DAY.

The inclemency of the weather, yesterday, having interrupted the arrangements which were designed for the reception of General La Fayette into this city, the procession (as arranged for yesterday) will take place this morning at 11 o'clock.

It will commence at the Eagle Hotel ; the right of the procession

will be at the hotel, extending westwardly, and march by E street to Fifth; thence pursuing Fifth street to H; thence down H to the City Hall, where he will be addressed by the Mayor.

Thence he will be conducted, by the Committee of Arrangements, under the La Fayette arch, to the Temple of Independence, where he will be addressed by Chief-Justice Marshall, on behalf of the officers of the Revolutionary army. Thence to the *marquee*, where he will receive the ladies; thence under the green arch, to the corner of Ninth and H streets, where he will review the troops; on the conclusion of which ceremonies, he will be conducted to his quarters.

At 7 o'clock in the evening, the *marquee* will be opened to citizens of both sexes, where suitable refreshments will be provided. The arches will be illuminated, and, at intervals, fireworks will be exhibited. No intoxicated or colored person will be permitted to enter the Square.

At the conclusion of the fireworks, General La Fayette has consented to attend the Theatre.

At an early hour, the Mayor waited upon the General, at his own quarters, and was privately introduced to him in his rooms.

In pursuance of the previous arrangement, the procession was formed in front of the Eagle, between 11 and 12 o'clock. The crowd collected before the house, was immense. He appeared more than once at the window to gratify their curiosity; but it was when he mounted his barouche, that the voice of eager congratulation burst from the multitude. The procession marched up E (or Main) street until it reached Fifth street, thence down that street into H (or Broad) street, thence down that until it reached the City Hall. The crowd was very quiet, but the utmost order characterized the whole. Colonel Lambert acted as chief marshal of the day, assisted by other gentlemen in uniform. The ceremony of a public presentation of the General to the Mayor, was to take place in the City Hall. The moment had arrived for this purpose, and General La Fayette, with his suite and the Committee of Arrangements, entered the north door of the hall. The gallery was found filled with ladies; the Mayor alone was seated on the bench. The guests being now also arranged upon the bench, the doors were thrown open, and the area of the Hall was immediately filled. On one side of the bench, was placed the portrait of Washington, by Warrell, and on the other, the portrait of La Fayette himself, when a young man, by Peticolas. After a short pause, the Mayor, John Adams, Esq., addressed our distinguished guest in the following manner:

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

“ In approaching General La Fayette, the corporate bodies of the city of Richmond salute a fellow citizen of Virginia, and a brother by adoption ; one whom we have never ceased to love for his exalted virtues, to admire for his great military skill and talents, and to venerate with overflowing gratitude for the exercise of that skill and those talents in defence of the lives and fortunes of our fathers, when assailed by a devouring enemy—a brother, in whose noble efforts in the support of the cause of national liberty in his native country, we greatly rejoiced, and in whose general prosperity and happiness we have, and shall feel, the most anxious solicitude.

“ By these endearing ties, we welcome the return to our city of our friend and benefactor, after an absence of forty years ; and, by a feeling not less connected with our warmest affections, we make him twice welcome, as the adopted son and confidential friend of our much-loved and illustrious Washington.

“ In the choice of such gratifications as might be most acceptable to General La Fayette, or which might do most honor to our own feelings, we could imagine none more promising of success than the presence of his former companions-in-arms, that ‘ band of brothers ’ by whose toils, privations, and mighty efforts, the fair fabric of this republican government has been reared, and will, we trust, forever stand, on the firm basis of virtue, on which it was erected. These veteran worthies, regardless of distance, age, and infirmity, have cheerfully obeyed the call to meet their much-loved General ; they are assembled, and await his coming with the most ardent affection and with the most youthful impatience. In obedience to their anxious wishes, we should not cause a longer separation ; but, let us detain our guest a moment longer, by offering the entreaty, in the name of the citizens of Richmond, whom we have the honor to represent on this august occasion, that he will not hasten his departure from our city, and that he will honor us with his company as long as may be consistent with his other engagements.”

General La Fayette made the following reply :

“ My recollections and feelings, so intimately connected with the State of Virginia and its metropolis, would have sufficed, sir, to render this meeting most gratifying to me ; but your kind and flattering reception, Mr. Mayor, and the gentlemen of both councils, the affectionate

welcome of the citizens, and the wonderful improvements which I have witnessed in your city, complete my grateful satisfaction. Indeed, sir, my visits to this city have often been eventful moments in my life. In the last one, near forty years ago, I lost here our beloved military chief, my personal friend, the illustrious son of Virginia. Now, you are pleased to announce a meeting with many of my surviving companions-in-arms; and while I hasten to follow you, Mr. Mayor, to the place of the happy rendezvous, I beg you and the gentlemen of both councils, to receive my most respectful and devoted acknowledgments to the citizens of Richmond and their honored representatives."

A solemn silence reigned throughout the assembly, but the address could not be distinctly heard. The Mayor spoke with great sensibility, and the General in a low tone of voice. This ceremony over, the General was conducted to the south portico, where many hoary veterans, and one or two countrymen of his own, shook him by the hand.

A line was formed, and he was conducted through the north gate of the Capitol Square under the La Fayette arch to the central arch, the interior of which bore the inscription of the "Temple of Independence." Here stood an ornamental quadrangular pedestal, on the top of which, it was intended to place the marble bust of La Fayette, in the Capitol. Around the pedestal were arranged the old officers of the Revolutionary army, many distinguished officers of the army and navy of the United States, and private citizens. The Chief Justice of the United States, John Marshall, stood ready to receive him, and addressed him in the following terms:

"General: The surviving officers of the Revolutionary army, who are inhabitants of the State of Virginia, welcome you to her metropolis, with feelings which your own heart will best tell you how to estimate. We have been the more gratified by the offering of respect and affection from a whole people, spontaneously flowing from sincere gratitude for inestimable services, and a deep sense of your worth, because we believe that, to a mind like yours, they will compensate for the privations you sustain, and the hazards and fatigues you have encountered in revisiting our country. So long as Americans remember that noble struggle which drew you first to their shores, that deep gloom which overshadowed their cause when you embraced it, they cannot forget the prompt, the generous, the gallant, and the important part you took in the conflict.

“The history of your eventful life attests the sublime motive, which enlisted you on the side of a people contending for liberty; but we love to believe, that feelings of a softer and more endearing character were soon mingled with that exalted principle. We delight to consider this visit, as furnishing additional evidence that the sentiments we felt, and manifested towards you, sunk deep into your heart, and were greeted by kindred feelings—that as America has always regarded you as one of the best and bravest of her sons, so you have never ceased to regard her as a second country, ranking in your affections next to that which gave you birth.

“In common with our fellow-citizens throughout the United States, we rejoice to see you. With them we review your various and valuable services to our infant republic, and your unceasing devotion to liberty, and find in the retrospect, the same reasons to excite our gratitude and esteem, which excited those sentiments in them; but in one part of your life, we claim an interest peculiar to ourselves. We look back with mingled gratitude and applause, to the period of our Revolutionary war, when the supreme command in Virginia was conferred on you. We trace your conduct through those trying scenes. We recollect the difficulties you encountered, and the dangers which threatened us. We remember the skill, the patient fortitude, the persevering courage, with which you conducted us through those difficulties, and extricated yourself and us from those dangers.

“At the head of an undisciplined and ill-armed militia, supported by only a small band of regulars, you kept the open field in the face of a numerous, well-appointed, and high-spirited army, protected our scanty magazines, covered a great portion of our country, sustained the hopes and confidence of our people, and pressed the rear of the hostile army, in its retreat, to the ground on which its expiring effort was made. It is your praise, during this arduous and trying conduct for Virginia, to have so happily tempered the enterprising courage of youth, with the caution and prudence which belongs to riper years, that you performed every practicable service without sustaining any serious disaster, and preserved your army entire for the great achievement, which not only liberated Virginia, but accomplished the independence of the United States.

“The distinguished part you bore in the last and glorious scene, is indelibly impressed in the memory of all Virginians. In the bosoms of none is it more deeply engraved than in those of the men who stand before you. Some of us served under you in that memorable campaign; many in the course of the war. While duty required obe-

dience, your conduct inspired confidence and love. Time, which has thinned our ranks, and enfeebled our bodies, has not impaired these feelings. They retain their original vigor. These expressions flow from hearts replete with sentiments of affection for your person, esteem for your character, and gratitude for your services. They will continue to animate us long after we part with you; we are unwilling to add, forever. Under their influence, we supplicate the Supreme Author of all good, to extend to you his protection, and to make the evening of your life as serene, tranquil, and happy, as its morning was glorious."

THE GENERAL, WITH MUCH SENSIBILITY, DELIVERED THE FOLLOWING
REPLY :

" *My Dear Companions-in-Arms* : I had anticipated the pleasure to meet many of you in this metropolis of Virginia, and I enjoy it with delight. You know that the fine, gallant Virginia line was my first command in the army. Virginia Continentals, riflemen, volunteer corps, and militia, all of them, at the several periods of the Revolutionary war, have laid me under great obligations. The honors I now receive, I have not had the vanity to monopolize to myself; they are a testimony adhesive to the principle for which we have fought, and of public remembrance for our common services; the dearer and more honorable they seem to me, when I share them with you.

" Amidst the flattering circumstances of my reception, I much value the honor I have to be addressed in the name of our comrades by you, my dear sir; and in the Chief Justice of the United States, the eloquent historian of the Revolution, and of its matchless military chief, to recognize a brother officer in more arduous times, and a personal friend."

Congratulations between La Fayette and the officers were then exchanged through the whole circle, and he was conducted to the *marquee*, to be introduced to the ladies.

The scene which now ensued, to the moment of his departure from the Square, it is impossible for us to describe. Hundreds of ladies flocked around him in the *marquee* to enjoy the satisfaction of grasping his hand. The same enthusiasm pervaded the whole of the long and dense line of citizens of both sexes, which was formed from the *marquee* to the western gate. Each one pressed forward, anxious to grasp his hand, and some time elapsed before he was able to reach the gate. The scene at this time on the Square, baffles all powers of

description. "It thronged with a living multitude." The numbers defy all estimate. We must content ourselves with saying, that they exceeded all previous anticipations, and that their enthusiasm was as extraordinary as their numbers. At the western gate, the General and suite mounted their carriages and proceeded to H street, where, in the porch of Mr. James Lyons's house, he reviewed the passing troops. At the close of this scene, he was escorted to his quarters, where the volunteers passed him twice, marching down and up the street. La Fayette, standing at the window, was saluted by the officers of the companies and the huzzas of the assembled citizens.

He dined at the Governor's, in company with many of the Revolutionary officers and other citizens. He did not arrive on the Square until near 9 o'clock. A considerable multitude had assembled to see him, as well as to witness the illumination of the obelisks and the pedestal, the fireworks, &c., and to partake of the refreshments, which were distributed among all, without exception. About 9 o'clock, the General visited the Theatre. The house received him with thunders of applause, and when the whole company came out to sing "Auld Lang Syne," with new verses, sung to the honor of La Fayette, the applause was "loud and long," and many an eye was filled with tears.

THURSDAY, 28TH—ORDER OF THE DAY.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, General La Fayette will receive, under the *marquee*, the pupils of the Sabbath-schools of the city, after which he will visit the City Hall, for the purpose of being presented to the pupils of Mr. and Mrs. Turner's school. At 1 o'clock, he will attend the race, and will dine with the Jockey Club.

The people are never tired of paying their respects. Yesterday, his levee-room was thronged with ladies and gentlemen, anxious for the honor of an introduction. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, he was conducted to the City Hall in his barouche, accompanied by the Mayor, General Porterfield, and one of the Committee of Arrangements. The scene at the hall was select, and adapted to his taste. He attended to receive the welcome of Mr. and Mrs. Turner, and the female pupils of their schools. Upon a green ground, were formed by roses and evergreens, the words, "Virginia's Daughters Welcome Thee." Two addresses were delivered by two little girls of the Harmony Hall school, and three poetical effusions were sung by several female pupils, accompanied by music on the piano. The General expressed himself highly gratified by the entertainment. It was truly a scene calculated

to give him the purest pleasure. After the exhibition, he was introduced to a number of ladies and gentlemen.

The same opportunity was used for presenting him the certificate of his being created a member of the Virginia Bible Society for life. The privilege was purchased for him by the voluntary contributions of the pupils of the Harmony Hall school. The Rev. Mr. Turner made a suitable address, on presenting him with the credentials of his creation; to which the General returned a most appropriate reply.

In the conclusion of his address, Mr. Turner asked, in the name of his pupils, for the blessings of La Fayette, to which the General replied, that if his paternal benedictions could be of any benefit to the pupils, he gave it freely—he gave it with all his heart.

From the hall he was conducted to the *marquee*, on the Square, where a most beautiful scene was prepared for his entertainment. The male and female pupils of our Sabbath-schools were arranged in the long line of the *marquee*, accompanied by their teachers, and surrounded by gentlemen and ladies, several files deep.

The whole area within, was left open. No one attempted to break in upon the line, and a refreshing carpet of green turf added novelty and beauty to the effect. There was a large multitude all around, but every element of disorder appeared to be stilled. The most respectful silence reigned through the large assembly. He was addressed, in prose and verse, by a little girl and two boys, to each of whom the General tendered his kind acknowledgments. He was led along both sides of the open space, receiving various introductions, until his numerous engagements at his quarters hurried him from the scene.

He was introduced to various gentlemen at his quarters, until it was time for him to comply with his engagements with the Jockey Club, and to visit the race-field. General La Fayette attended the Jockey Club race at 1 o'clock. The race was a very fine one—for a thousand dollars—between Johnson's "Jeannette," Winn's "Marion," and Long's "Flirtilla"—three heats. Jeannette won the two last, and immediately after, in compliment to our distinguished guest, the name of the successful mare was changed to that of "Virginia De La Fayette." The General occupied the judges' stand during the race, and expressed great pleasure and satisfaction at the exhibition. There were a large number of ladies present, who occupied seats especially arranged for them. A young lady, Miss Eliza Roane, the sister of William H. Roane (afterward United States senator), who was a pet of Mr. Chevallie, asked him if the General would bet a pair of gloves with her on the race. Mr. Chevallie made known to the General the lady's

request, and he replied that he would not only bet with her, but would allow her to select her horse. She won: and the General, after the race, presented to her, in his most gracious manner, a pair of beautiful kids. (Those gloves, in a state of good preservation, are now in the possession of the lady's nephew, Colonel F. G. Ruffin.)

After the race was over, the General and a large number of gentlemen partook of a splendid and sumptuous dinner, prepared by Mr. James Selden, the proprietor, and given by the Jockey Club in honor of La Fayette. Mr. Theophilus Field, president of the club, presided.

Among the toasts which were offered and drank, the following one, by General La Fayette, was received with rapturous applause—viz: "May all the nations enter the course of freedom. We Americans have won the first race; but the noble prize is left to every one of the competitors." Other toasts were given by Messrs. T. Field, G. W. La Fayette, John C. Calhoun, Chief-Justice Marshall, Colonel W. J. Lewis, W. H. Roane, Robert Douthat, T. Gwathmey, Robert G. Scott, Colonel McLane, Wade Mosby, Jr., R. R. Johnson, of North Carolina; Colonel John Nicholas, Dr. M. Page, C. H. Harrison, J. G. Mosby, and others.

The club adjourned at a very early hour, in order that the General might be prepared to attend the ball at the Eagle Hotel.

The managers at this ball, who issued the invitations, were: John Marshall, Robert Pollard, James Gibbon, John Brockenbrough, William H. Cabell, B. W. Leigh, John Robertson, Philip N. Nicholas, Thomas Ritchie, Peter V. Daniel, Andrew Stevenson, Jaquelin B. Harvie, Robert G. Scott, Bernard Peyton, William Lambert, Temple Gwathmey, Thomas N. Page, John G. Williams, Thomas Green, Wyndham Robertson, and James Lyons.

The whole inner area of the Eagle Hotel was floored, and canopied with canvass. The spaces between the pillars were ornamented with festoons of evergreens and flowers. General La Fayette was introduced about 8 o'clock. The whole scene teemed with festivity and joy.

The effect surpassed everything which we could have anticipated. At least 1,500 ladies and gentlemen were on the floor, and about two or three hundred in the galleries. It was a scene of ease, gayety, and delight. No words can give a description of the ample, beautiful room, or the animated crowd which filled it.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOLS OF RICHMOND UNITE IN DOING HONOR TO
LA FAYETTE.

On Thursday, 28th October, a procession was formed of the superintendents, teachers, and pupils of the Sabbath-schools, in this city, for the purpose of welcoming General La Fayette, in the *marquee*, on the Public Square. The display of so many children, with their instructors, all neatly dressed, was a beautiful and interesting spectacle. About five hundred boys and girls attended, consisting of the scholars of the two schools, kept at the First and Second Baptist churches, and of five schools belonging to the Richmond Sunday-School Union Society, conducted by tutors of the Presbyterian and Methodist denominations. The procession commenced at the Valley Market-house, proceeded, in handsome style, to E street, thence to Thirteenth street, and the enclosure of the Square to the front of the City Court-house, and then entered the Square by the northern gate, passed under the Fayette arch and Temple of Independence, to the *marquee*, where the General was received by the delighted multitude. James Dove, a little boy about eight years of age, then mounted a table, and delivered, with perfect correctness, and remarkable animation, the following address :

“*General La Fayette* : The superintendents, teachers, and pupils of the Sunday-schools of the city of Richmond, here assembled, participate cordially in the joy, unanimously felt by their fellow-citizens, in seeing you among them. We regard you as one of the political fathers of our country ; as a pure and zealous patriot ; a disinterested and ardent philanthropist ; a firm and consistent friend of freedom—in a word, as a man, in private and in public life, endowed with every virtue. Our hearts are filled, therefore, in your presence, with sentiments of love and veneration, which words are altogether incapable of expressing.

“ We rejoice in the hope that the free and powerful people, whom your youthful valor assisted, in their successful struggle against tyranny and oppression, will perpetuate the blessings they enjoy, by imitating your example of inflexible integrity and godlike beneficence. Then, indeed, will our country become the pride of all lands—a glory and a blessing to herself, and to other nations. We indulge in delightfully anticipating the speedy establishment of well-regulated republican government throughout the world. The sacred fire of liberty, kindled in America, has been darkened, for a time, by the

machinations of despots and the folly of anarchists; but we trust it will soon shine through the clouds which now obscure it, and illuminate all nations with its cheering, invigorating, and purifying radiance.

“We salute you by the additional endearing titles of the friend and associate of Washington, and servant of the God whom we adore—the Saviour in whom we trust—and most affectionately do we solicit his mercy, that the close of your eventful life may be as happy as its progress hitherto has been glorious; and that, after death, you may receive from him, who alone can bestow it, the inestimable reward of everlasting felicity.”

Susan Norris, a small girl, recited, also in a manner which entitles her to considerable praise, the following verses :

“We, happy pupils of the Sabbath-schools,
 Instructed here, in virtue's golden rules,
 Who, from the wisdom of the Scriptures, learn
 The truly great and glorious to discern;
 Young as we are, yet warmed with rapture, see,
The faithful friend of man and liberty
 We heard delighted, and can never forget
 The tale our fathers told, of brave Fayette.
 In bloom of youth, the generous hero came,
 Inspired by Freedom's animating flame;
 Across the deep, from foreign, distant lands,
 He came, to break a tyrant's cruel bands—
 To help our country, in her sore distress,
 He left behind him, home and happiness.
 Gay courts and kings attempted, but in vain,
 His youthful mind, by pleasure, to retain;
 A fond, a lovely wife—an infant child—
 In vain, to keep him, wept, or sweetly smiled.
 Kind as he was, he left them far away,
 And sought the perils of the bloody fray;
 In toilsome field of war, he fought and bled;
 To us, he gave his wealth—for us, his blood was shed.
 Till, bravely, Britain's veteran hosts he quell'd,
 And dire oppression, from our land expell'd.
 Then, let our hearts with joy expand, that here,
 The man we love, the Father we revere,
 Among his children we behold to-day.
 Tho' age would sprinkle now his head with gray,
 The flower of Virtue never can decay—
 Immortal in renown and bliss, will be
The faithful friend of man and liberty.”

The General, with his usual condescending goodness, expressed much pleasure, and returned his thanks for the praise bestowed upon him in both addresses. He cordially embraced the little speakers, and they affectionately kissed his hand.

An address was then delivered, on behalf of the Richmond Junior Debating Society, by a youth, whose name is Madison Street. His delivery was truly excellent, the full flow of feeling being well expressed, yet controlled and regulated by sound judgment. The address was a warmly affectionate and elegant tribute to the extraordinary merit of the man to whom it was delivered, especially as the glorious defender of Virginia in the campaign of 1781.

The General returned an answer, evincing the gratification he felt, and pronouncing a well-merited eulogium upon the youthful orator.

He was then conducted around the *marquee*, by the Mayor of the city and several of the Committee of Arrangements, was saluted by the teachers and pupils, and others who crowded with ardent desire to touch his hand, and then withdrew. The scene was, altogether, highly impressive and well conducted.

LIST OF REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS PRESENT ON THE OCCASION OF THE
GENERAL'S VISIT.

	<i>Age.</i>		<i>Age.</i>
Captain Francis Smith.....	83	Captain Gabriel Long.....	73
Captain William J. Stevens.....	73	Captain Charles Cameron.....	72
Captain Robert Porterfield.....	72	Captain Thomas Price.....	71
First Lieut. John Smith.....	73	Captain Samuel Carter.....	70
First Lieut. John L. Cray.....	70	Captain John Marshall.....	69
Captain John Morton.....	68	Captain William Evans.....	68
Captain John Nicholas.....	68	Churchill Gibbs.....	68
Captain Carter Page.....	68	D. M. Randolph.....	63
Wade Mosby.....	63	William Broadus.....	63
Captain Edward Eggleston.....	64	Ensign Clem. Carrington.....	64
First Lieut. Francis Brooke.....	60	James Lyons, private.....	60
Captain Daniel Verser.....	69	Chas. Bee.....	67
Captain Charles Woodson.....	63	Captain William Price.....	67
Lieut. R. A. Saunders.....	67	M. J. Eggleston.....	61
Lieut. Philip Holcomb.....	61	Robert Pollard.....	61
James Doswell.....	63	Major Allen McLane.....	78
Lieut.-Colonel Samuel Tinsley.....	64	Captain Philip Slaughter.....	66
John Trabue.....	62	Major John Nelson.....	71
Richard Thompson.....	81	John Kelly.....	66

MASONIC DINNER.

A Masonic dinner was given to General La Fayette, in Richmond, at which the Right Worshipful Chief-Justice Marshall, P. G. M.,

presided, on Saturday, October 30th, 1824. The General, his son, and his secretary, Le Vasseur, were received in the lodge with ceremonies and testimonials of respect and affection of the most impressive character.

Dr. James Henderson, of Manchester, addressed him, on behalf of the Masons, in an appropriate speech ; to which the General made an appropriate reply. A magnificent dinner was given him at the Union Hotel, at which the following toasts were drank :

TOASTS GIVEN AT THE MASONIC DINNER.

1. To the memory of our beloved brother, George Washington.
2. Our Illustrious Brother and Guest—Honored by the nation for his public services, beloved by his brethren for his private virtues.
To this toast, our brother, General La Fayette, made a handsome and suitable reply.
3. Our Brethren of the Revolutionary Army—absent and present. Their work is done ; for their wages, we offer them our affection and gratitude.

For this toast, General La Fayette, as one of the oldest Revolutionary officers left, made a short and handsome acknowledgment, in behalf of the heroes alluded to, and gave the following toast :

Liberty, Equality, Philanthropy—The true Masonic trio ; may its harmony, in every instance, charm the ear of our friends, and counteract the malignity of our enemies.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Brother William H. Fitzwhylsonn : Our Amiable Sisters at La Grange—We should delight to welcome them as neighbors.

By Brother John Dove, M. D. : The efforts of despots to check the march of Masonry—Canst thou bind the sweet influence of the Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion ?

By the Rev. Brother Hurt : Brother Le Vasseur—The bosom friend of La Fayette must be the friend of every American.

By Brother Robert G. Scott : The charity that is prompted by no motive but to relieve distress—The love that embraces the whole human family.

By Brother Samuel Myers : The memory of the Right Worshipful Brother Benjamin Franklin, the First Grand Master of the State of Pennsylvania—His speedy attachment to virtue and freedom, evinced his devotion to the principles of Masonry.

By Brother J. Henderson, M. D. : The precious jewel that was lost and lay buried in a dungeon, but afterwards shone forth with redoubled lustre.

By Brother John J. Johnson : Our reverend Brother and fellow-citizen, Major James Gibbon, the hero of Stony Point.

By Brother J. Mordecai : Our distinguished Brother, La Fayette, a Doric pillar of American Independence—May the evening of his eventful life be as tranquil as its noon has been splendid and its meridian glorious.

By Brother George Cabell, M. D. : Our distinguished Brother and Guest—His second coming is to partake of the blessings his first procured us.

By Brother Peter F. Smith : The memory of the gallant French officers and soldiers who fell in the war of our Independence—Their reward is the gratitude of millions of freemen; and, we trust, a joyous membership in the Grand Lodge above.

By Brother R. Adams : George Washington La Fayette, who, like his father, sacrificed all to public duty.

By Brother B. F. Owen : General La Fayette and his associates in the American Revolution—the wisdom, strength, and beauty of our country.

By Brother Forbes : The spirit and rule of our order—may they pervade every polity, attended by the just and effective recognition of what the level, the plummet, the square, and the compass, indicate to the enlightened.

By Brother S. Jacobs : The toast of our distinguished guest and revered brother. Upon the “Question of Masonry : Noes—Francis, of Austria, and Ferdinand, of Spain. Ayes—Washington and Franklin.” Add to the ayes the illustrious name and deeds of La Fayette, and the congregated tyrants and potentates of Europe would weigh as a feather in the balance.

By Brother S. Colton : Masonry, breathing a spirit of good will to all mankind, has been cherished and supported by the wise, great, and good in all nations and ages ; and who can doubt it, since our beloved brother, La Fayette, is with us?

By Brother John M. Botts : Where La Fayette dwells, there is the country for freemen.

By Brother McNemara : Religion, Morality, and Masonry—they go hand-in-hand.

By Brother R. J. Smith : La Grange, for the garden of Virginia—exchange, no robbery.

By Brother H. Gibson : The daughters of La Grange—may they become the mothers of American heroes.

By Brother W. A. Patterson : That matchless stone, the moral diamond—the consistency of virtue that monarchs could not bribe and faction could not awe.

By Brother G. A. Myers : The genius of Masonry—While she enrols such names as Washington and La Fayette, where is he who would not be proud to call himself a brother ?

During the repast songs were sung. The following one, written expressly for the occasion by Mrs. H., was sung by Brother B. L. W., to the air of “ Scott’s Wha’ Ha : ”

“ Friends who have with Fayette bled,
 Friends by Fayette often led,
 On to Honor’s gory bed,
 And to victory.
 Now’s the day and now’s the hour,
 See prepared the festive board,
 See approach fair Freedom’s hour,
 Glorious chivalry.
 Who, for Freedom’s life and law,
 Freedom’s sword did boldly draw,
 And vowed to stand,—or greatly fall ?
 Generous La Fayette !
 Who but feels his bosom bound ?
 Who but cheers the joyous sound ?
 Who, but in his breast is found ?
 Welcome, La Fayette.
 By oppressions, woes, and pains,
 By our sons he saved from chains,
 By the blood that fills our veins,
 May we ne’er forget.
 Who laid the prond usurper low ?
 Who conquer’d our oppressive foe ?
 Who struck the last decisive blow ?
 Noble La Fayette ! ”

At about half-past 8 o’clock, Brother Coalter, judge of the Court of Appeals, announced to the brethren, that as the General had an engagement for the evening, he would propose the following toast :
 . “ Good-night ; and joy go with him.” After which the procession was formed, and the brethren conducted him to his quarters.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARCHES, OBELISKS, &C., ON THE CAPITOL SQUARE.

The Capitol Square is ornamented by seven arches—viz. : One at

the entrance near the Washington Tavern (now St. Claire Hotel), one at the entrance to the Governor's House, one at the grand entrance near the City Hall, and four at the base of the triangle formed by the other three. These four are of the Gothic order, in juxtaposition to the Capitol, and reciprocally support each other. Each of these arches is dedicated to a Revolutionary worthy, and the following description will serve to explain to the curious the objects and allusions of each:

THE GOTHIC ARCH FRONTING THE CITY HALL.

(a) Hamilton.

(b) Lincoln.

(c) Knox.

(d) WASHINGTON.

(e) Rochambeau.

(f) De Grasse.

(a) Colonel Alexander Hamilton was Washington's principal aid-de-camp during the war, one of the authors of the "Federalist," a distinguished lawyer in New York, a distinguished statesman; was present at Yorktown in 1781; killed in a duel by Aaron Burr on the 12th of July, 1804, and was born in the Island of Nevis, British West India, on the 11th of January, 1757.

(b) Major-General Benjamin Lincoln was born on 3d of January, 1733, and died on the 9th of May, 1810. He lived with his wife fifty-five years. He was temperate and religious; he never uttered a profane word. Nineteenth of February, 1777, appointed by Congress a Major-General in the Continental army; was at Yorktown, and was deputed by Washington to receive Cornwallis's sword at his surrender; was appointed to the chief command at the South in September, 1778; afterwards he was Secretary of War, and Governor of Massachusetts.

(c) Major-General Henry Knox, another distinguished officer of the Revolution, was born in Boston in 1750, and died in 1806; aged 56 years. He was under the immediate command of Washington throughout the war, and fought with him in all his battles. In 1785, he was appointed Secretary of War, which position he held for eleven years; was the founder of the Society of the Cincinnati.

(d) Washington, the commander-in-chief and the first President of the United States—"First in War, first in Peace, and first in the hearts of his Countrymen."

(e) Jean Baptiste Donatien De Vimeur, the Count de Rochambeau, was born at Vendome, in 1725. He came to America, in 1780, with a strong force. After assisting in the capture of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, and remaining several months in America, he returned to France, and was raised to the rank of Field Marshal by Louis XVI. In 1803, Bonaparte granted him a pension and the Cross of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. He died in 1807, at the age of 82.

(f) Francois Joseph Paul, Count De Grasse, a native of France, was born in 1723. At Yorktown he played a very important part. Died in 1788, at the age of 65. His domestic relations were unhappy. Washington, in a letter to Rochambeau, in 1788, on hearing of his death, said: "His frailties should now be buried in the grave with him, while his name will long be deservedly dear to this country, on account of his successful co-operation in the glorious campaign of 1781. The Cincinnati, in some of the states, have gone into mourning for him."

GOTHIC ARCH FRONTING THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE.

Stony Point.

(1) Fleury.

(2) Posey.

(3) WAYNE.

(4) Clarke.

(5) Hand.

(1) Colonel D. De Fleury came to America from France early in the Revolution. Washington received him kindly, obtained for him a commission, and he proved to be a brave and worthy soldier. Educated as an engineer, his talents were useful. In that capacity he was acting at the engagement at Fort Mifflin, on the Delaware. He was at the battle of Brandywine, and for his gallantry there, Congress gave him a horse. He was also present at Stony Point, and for his gallant conduct there, Congress presented him with a silver medal, on which was the following inscription: "A memorial and reward of valor and daring. The American Republic has bestowed this medal on Colonel D. De Fleury, a native of France, the first over the walls of the enemy."

(2) Major Posey entered the British fort at Stony Point along with Colonel Fleury, and was the first to give the watchword, "The fort's our own."

(3) General Anthony Wayne is the hero of Stony Point. He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of January, 1745. He was with Washington at Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, in all of which engagements he was distinguished for his valor. The capture of Stony Point increased his reputation as a soldier. The position of this fortress was such that it seemed almost impregnable. Situated upon a high, rocky bluff, an island at high water, and almost inaccessible dry-shod, except across a narrow causeway in the rear, it was strongly defended by outworks and a double row of *abatis*. Upon three sides of the rock were the waters of the Hudson, and on the fourth was a morass, deep and dangerous. He stormed the fort and captured it. It is stated that while Wayne was talking to Washington upon the subject of this expedition, he said: "General, I'll storm hell, if you will only plan it." He was at the battle of Yorktown, and died in December, 1796, aged 51 years. He was called Mad Anthony Wayne.

(4) Colonel George Rogers Clarke was borne in Albemarle county, Virginia, on the 19th November, 1752, and died in Louisville, Kentucky, in February, 1818, aged 66. In 1778, he led a regular expedition against the frontier posts of the enemy in the wilderness. He first went to Kentucky in 1772, when he paddled down the Ohio river in a canoe. His mind was clear and comprehensive; his personal courage of the truest stamp; his energies, physical and mental, always vigorous, and he soon became an oracle among the backwoodsmen.

(5) General Edward Hand, a native of Ireland, was born in 1744, and died in 1803. He maintained, throughout the war, the unlimited confidence and respect of his superior officer. Washington esteemed him so highly that he appointed him Adjutant-General.

THE GOTHIC ARCH FRONTING THE CAPITOL.

(1) Montgomery.

(2) De Kalb.

(3) Porterfield.

(4) MERCER.

(5) Warren.

(6) Davidson.

(1) General Richard Montgomery, an Irishman, born in 1737, was with Wolfe at the storming of Quebec, in 1759, and was killed while storming that city again, on the 31st December, 1775.

(2) Major-General Baron De Kalb was born in Alsace, came to America with La Fayette, was a gallant officer, and fell at Camden, S. C., in August, 1780, pierced through with eleven wounds. General La Fayette, in 1825, laid the corner-stone of a monument to his memory at that place. Congress, in 1855, granted sixty-six thousand dollars to his heirs.

(3) Lieutenant-Colonel Porterfield, of the Virginia Continental line, was killed at Camden.

(4) General Hugh Mercer was a physician at Fredericksburg, Va., entered the army, and was killed at the battle of Princeton, January 3d, 1777, at the age of 56 years, and was buried in Philadelphia. His son, Colonel Hugh Mercer, who long survived him, was educated at the expense of the Government, by special act of Congress.

(5) General Joseph Warren, a patriot at the beginning of the Revolution, was born at Roxbury, Mass., in 1740, and was killed at the battle of Bunker's Hill, June 17th, 1775. Three weeks afterwards, wrote the wife of John Adams: "Not all the havoc and devastation they have made has wounded me like the death of Warren. We want him in the Senate; we want him in his profession; we want him in the field. We mourn for the citizen, the senator, the physician, and the warrior."

(6) General William Davidson, born in 1746, was attached to General Greene's army, in North Carolina, and in the action at Chad's Ford, February, 1781, he was shot through the breast, and fell dead on the field.

GOTHIC ARCH FRONTING WASHINGTON TAVERN.

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|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| | (1) Starke. | |
| (2) Pickens. | | (3) Campbell. |
| | (4) MORGAN. | |
| (5) Butler. | | (6) Heth. |

(1) Major-General John Starke was born at Londonderry, New Hampshire, August 28th, 1728. He fought at Bunker's Hill, Lexington, Saratoga, and at various other battles. At the battle of Bennington, in August, 1777, the heights were wreathed in the smoke of the cannon and musketry, and along the slopes and upon the plains, the enemy were forming into battle order. It was at this moment that Stark made his well-known speech to his men, "See there, men; there are the red-coats! Before night they are ours, or Molly Stark will be a widow." The battle lasted, says Stark, "two hours, and was the hottest I ever saw. It was like one continued clap of thunder." General Stark died on the 8th of May, 1822, at the age of 93, and was buried near the Merrimac, at Manchester, N. H.

(2) Andrew Pickens, Major-General of South Carolina militia, was born in Pennsylvania on the 19th of September, 1739; removed to South Carolina in 1752. He died at his seat, in Pendleton district, S. C., the scene of his earliest battles, on the 17th of August, 1817, at the age of 78. In 1765, he married Rebecca Calhoun, the aunt of John C. Calhoun, and one of the most beautiful women of the South. "Rebecca Calhoun's wedding" was an epoch in the social history of the district in which she resided, and the old ladies used it as a point to reckon from.

(3) Brigadier-General William Campbell was a native of Augusta county, Va. At the battles of King's Mountain and Guilford, he greatly distinguished himself. La Fayette gave him the command of a brigade of riflemen and light infantry, but he fell sick a few weeks before the siege of Yorktown, and died at the early age of 36. In the battle of King's Mountain, he rode down two horses, and at one time was seen on foot, with his coat off, and his shirt-collar open, fighting at the head of his men. His military career was short, but brilliant, and bravery marked all his movements.

(4) Major-General Daniel Morgan was born in New Jersey, in 1737, but at an early age removed to Virginia. He was a private soldier under Braddock, in 1755, and after his defeat, returned to his occupation of a farmer and wagoner. He distinguished himself under Arnold at the siege of Quebec. He was then appointed to the command of the Eleventh Virginia regiment, in which was incorporated his rifle corps. The original flag of this corps is in the museum at Alexandria, Va. Congress voted him a gold medal for his victory at the Cowpens. Afterwards, he was a member of Congress. He died at Winchester, Va., on the 6th of July, 1802, in the 67th year of his age. Patriotism and valor were the prominent features of his character, and the honorable services he rendered to his country during the Revolutionary war, crowned him with glory, and will remain, in the hearts of his countrymen, a perpetual monument to his memory.

(5) Lieutenant-Colonel Butler, Morgan's second in command at Saratoga.

(6) Colonel William Heth, Morgan's lieutenant at Quebec, was rapidly promoted and distinguished at the battle of Brandywine.

The interior of the four-fronted arch bears aloft beautiful inscriptions, printed on white satin. Inside of one arch the inscription is, "The Temple of Independence, Consecrated with the Blood of Heroes to Washington." Inside of another arch the inscription consecrates it "To La Fayette;" on a third, to "Liberty;" and the fourth, to "Virtue."

ARCH NEAR THE CITY HALL.

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|----------------|-----------------|
| (1) Kosciusko. | (3) Huger. |
| (2) Schuyler. | (4) LA FAYETTE. |
| (5) Steuben. | (6) Du Portail. |

(1) Thaddeus Kosciusko was born in Lithuania in 1736, was educated at the military school at Warsaw, and afterwards at Paris. There he became acquainted with Dr. Franklin, who recommended him to Washington. He came to America, and Washington made him his aid. He was greatly esteemed by the American officers. After the war, he returned to Poland, where, in 1794, a new Revolution broke out, and he was made generalissimo, but was soon defeated by the Russians, taken to prison in St. Petersburg, and kept confined there until the death of the Empress, Catherine, but was liberated by her successor, Paul, who loaded him with honors, offered him a command in the Russian service, and presented him with his own sword, which he declined, saying, "I no longer need a sword, since I have no longer a country to defend." Kosciusko died in Switzerland on the 16th of October, 1817.

(2) Major-General Philip Schuyler was born at Albany, November 22d, 1733. He fought against the French and Indians in 1755. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress in May, 1775, and was elected one of the Major-Generals of the American army. He was a member of the old Congress under the Confederation, and after the adoption of the constitution, he was a senator from New York in Congress. He died at Albany, November, 1804, aged 71 years.

(3) Major Benjamin Huger, of South Carolina, who received General La Fayette on his arrival in America, in 1777, was killed at the battle of Charleston, in 1779. His son, Francis K. Huger, afterwards made a romantic attempt to effect General La Fayette's escape from the prison of Olmutz.

(4) The Marquis, Gilbert Mottier De La Fayette, was born on the 6th of September, 1757. He joined the Revolutionary army in 1777, was the bosom-friend of Washington, who appointed him to the chief command in Virginia, where he did good service, and distinguished himself at Yorktown. In 1824, he revisited the United States, and the people all over the country gave him the most enthusiastic receptions wherever he went, showing that they appreciated his services, and were grateful for his devotion to the cause of American independence. Second to Washington, no officer of the Revolution is remembered even now by the people of the United States, with more gratitude and affection, than is LaFayette. He will ever live in their hearts. General La Fayette died in 1834, at the age of 77 years. His remains rest in the cemetery at Pigpers, a private burial-ground of some of the nobility of Paris.

(5) Frederick William Augustus, Baron De Steuben, was a Prussian, and aid-de-camp of Frederick the Great, and came to America to fight in our war as a volunteer. He joined the Continental army at Valley Forge, and acted as a volunteer on the field of Monmouth, and finally commanded in the trenches at the

ARCH AT THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE.

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|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| | (1) Rutledge. | |
| (2) Trumbull. | | (3) Livingstone. |
| | (4) NELSON. | |
| (5) Clinton. | | (6) Read. |
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battle of Yorktown, in Virginia. After the war, New Jersey gave him a farm, New York presented him with 16,000 acres of wild land in Oneida county, and the general government gave him a pension of \$2,500. He built himself a log house at Steubenville, New York, and died there on the 28th of November, 1795, aged 64 years. Baron Steuben was a man of excellent character, kind, cheerful, generous, and possessed of a ready wit. At Yorktown, a shell fell near him. To avoid its effects, he leaped into a trench, followed by General Wayne, who fell upon him. The Baron, on perceiving that it was his Brigadier, said, "I always knew you were a brave general, but I did not know you were so perfect in every point of duty; you cover your General's retreat in the best manner possible." On one occasion he was introduced to a Miss Sheaf. "I am very happy," said he, "in the honor of being presented to you, Mademoiselle, though I see it is at an infinite risk; I have from my youth been cautioned to guard myself against *mischief*, but I had no idea that her attractions were so powerful."

(6) General Du Portail, an engineer officer, was sent to America by Dr. Franklin and Francis Deane, the American Commissioners. He was at Yorktown, and served with distinguished praise.

The La Fayette arch is surmounted by a large, splendid gilt eagle, standing on a gilt ball. Across the body of the eagle is inscribed, "The siege and capture of Yorktown." From the bill of the eagle, "Brandywine;" from one of its wings, "Gloucester Point," "Barren Hill Church;" from the opposite wing, "Newport," "Marquis' Road," "Jamestown."

Below the name of Nelson, was painted the coat-of-arms of the State; below which, between two parallel lines, is inscribed the name of "Patrick Henry," thus representing him as supporting the arms of the State.

(1) Governor of South Carolina. (2) Governor of Connecticut. (5) Governor of New York. (3) Governor of New Jersey. (6) Governor of Pennsylvania.

These gentlemen, like our own Governor Nelson, rendered most efficient political as well as military services, during the Revolution.

ARCH NEAR THE WASHINGTON TAVERN.

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|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | (1) Marion. | |
| (2) Williams. | GREENE. | (3) Carrington. |
| (4) W. Washington. | | (5) H. Lee. |

(1) General Marion, of South Carolina, one of the most distinguished partisan leaders of the Revolution.

(2) Otho H. Williams, colonel of the Maryland Line, and General Greene's adjutant-general.

(3) Colonel Edward Carrington, of Virginia, was quartermaster-general of the Southern army under General Greene, and commanded the artillery on alternate days with Lamb and Stevens, of New York, at the siege of York. After the war, was a member of Congress, and was the foreman of Aaron Burr's jury. He died on the 28th of October, 1810.

(4) Lieutenant-Colonel Washington, of the cavalry, whom General Greene called his *right hand*.

(5) Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, of the Partisan Legion, whom General Greene called his *right eye*.

General Nathaniel Greene was born in Rhode Island in 1740. He was a major-general in the Continental army; was in the battles of Princeton, Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. In 1780, he took command of the Southern department. He died at Savannah on the 19th of June, 1786.

All the arches are beautifully studded with glittering stars, and it must be particularly remarked that the Washington arch bears on its front a large portrait of Washington; the arch of Wayne, a view of the fortifications of Stony Point; and that of Morgan, the figure of a rifleman.

The pedestal in the Temple of Independence has four fronts; on the side fronting the Fayette gate, is this inscription: "The Virginia Legislature have offered this testimonial to Major-General La Fayette as a lasting monument of his merit and their gratitude." On the other fronts, are emblematic transparencies—one, the figure of a dog, to represent Vigilance; another, a shield, inscribed, "La Fayette" defending the infant republic, represented by a child, against the British lion. The other front covers a spread-eagle.

Two obelisks, raised in the area on the north side of the Square, one on one side of the La Fayette gate, and the other on the other. The first has the names of all the Revolutionary officers living in Virginia, in transparency. The other one will be better understood from the description of it:

Names in large capital letters on the obelisk on the west of the principal entrance into the Capitol Square: On the west front, St. George Tucker, Angus Rucker, Abram Maury, Isaac Hite, John Trabue, Sam. Tinsley, Philip Holcombe, Carter Page, Allen McLane, Gabriel Gray, Mathew Wood, George Lambert, John Slaughter, John L. Cruit, Samuel Carter, Bennony Overstreet, Jacob Cunningham, William H. Moseley, Wm. John Cunningham, Robert H. Saunders, William Eskridge.

LA FAYETTE IN PETERSBURG.

Petersburg, November 2d. At length, the citizens of Petersburg have been gratified, delighted, by the presence of General La Fayette among them. He visited us on Friday last, at 3 o'clock, and left us on Saturday, at 1 P. M. His short stay is attributable to imperious necessity, previous engagements rendering it impossible for him to be with

On the north side: James Barron, John Kilby, Peter Johnston, Joseph Blackwell, Francis Cowherd, John Jordan, Henry Bowyer, Chas. Woodson, Francis Brooke, Joseph Marshall, William Broadus, Churchill Gibbs, Joseph Morton, Dudley Diggs, William White, Joseph Scott, Robert Beale, Clement Carrington, Nathaniel Vasser, Berryman Green, William Brough.

On the east front: James Dillard, William Price, Thomas White, Peter Foster, Archibald Perkins, Wade Mosby, John Wiat, Richard Allen, William Payne, John Smith, Hezekiah Morton, Thomas Moore, George Blakemore, John Woodson, John Moody, Peter Francisco, Joel Jones, Joseph Christian, Isham Allen, Charles Gee, John Long, Matthew Eggleston, David M. Randolph, John Mountcastle.

On the south front: Charles Dabney, Thomas Massie, John Nelson, Charles Magill, John Watts, Gabriel Long, John Marshall, John Nicholas, John Williams, Robert White, Robert Randolph, Robert Porterfield, Charles Eyell, Charles Cameron, Joseph Scott, William Wearing, Philip Slaughter, William Robertson, William Evans, James Gibbon, Robert Saunders, Thomas Pemberton, William Worsham.

Inscription on the pedestal: The citizens of Richmond offer this tribute of gratitude and respect to the surviving heroes of Virginia.

The obelisk on the west of the entrance bore the following inscription:

On the west front: The Presidents of the old Congress—Peyton Randolph, John Hancock, Henry Laurens, John Jay, Samuel Huntington, John Hanson, Elias Boudinot, Samuel Hardy, Thomas McKean, Thomas Mifflin, Richard H. Lee, Cyrus Griffin.

On the north front: Members of the First Congress from Virginia—Peyton Randolph, Richard Henry Lee, George Washington, Patrick Henry, Jr., Richard Bland, Benjamin Harrison, Edmund Pendleton.

On the east front: Governors—Henry, Jefferson, Nelson, Harrison, E. Randolph, B. Randolph, Lee, Brooke, Wood, Moore, Page, Tyler, Cabell, Smith, Barbour, Nicholas, Preston, T. M. Randolph, James Pleasants.

On the south front: Presidents of the Virginia Convention—Peyton Randolph, Edmund Pendleton.

All of these names ran one after the other on the obelisks, in separate lines. Each obelisk is surmounted by a beautiful star.

NOTE.—For further accounts of the above-named old patriots, see Lossing's *Field-Book of the Revolution*, Marshall's *Life of Washington*, and other histories of the United States.

us long. Short as was his stay, it afforded our citizens the luxury of enjoying the society of a man, than whom his superior does not dwell beneath the vaulted roof of Heaven.

Never have we witnessed so large and so well-conducted a procession, as that which welcomed La Fayette to our town. Nor did we think it possible such an one could have been paraded in Petersburg. It consisted of the troop of cavalry, Captain Pegram, by whom the General was escorted from the ferry, near Osborne's; then followed the guest of the nation, in a barouche obtained for the purpose, to which succeeded a long line of carriages, containing his son and suite, navy officers, &c. These were followed by the Thirty-ninth and other regiments, on horseback, the Independent Volunteers, Republican Light Infantry, La Fayette Juniors, citizens on foot and citizens on horseback.

The procession proceeded through different streets, as previously arranged, and was halted at the quarters prepared for the General, on Bollingbrook street, which had been elegantly and tastefully arranged for his reception.

At the entrance to his apartments, he was received by Lewis Mabry, Esq., mayor of Petersburg, who welcomed La Fayette to our borough in the following feeling and animated address :

“General La Fayette : The citizens of Petersburg are delighted with your presence. Be assured, sir, that with the liveliest emotions of love and gratitude, they bid you welcome.

“Your name lights up in their bosoms, the fondest recollections of your devotion to liberty and to their country; at the mention of that name, endeared to them from the earliest part of their lives, they look back to the darkest epoch of the American Revolution, that moment, when the stoutest hearts were desponding, and when a general gloom pervaded this land; they see you in youth, in affluence, and in the possession of whatever this world could afford to make you happy, tearing yourself from France, from luxury, and from ease, and, far above all, from the fond embraces of conjugal affection; they see you, with the sacred flame of liberty burning in your bosom, encountering the toils, the dangers, and the hardships of a distressed people struggling for freedom: they see you by the side of Washington, his friend and his companion-in-arms, fighting the battles of their country; they have marked your course, since that eventful period, and their hearts are filled with admiration, love, and gratitude. It is in the name of these people, whose hearts are filled with these emotions,

that I bid you welcome. And permit me, sir, to assure you, that my heart participates, with those of my fellow-citizens, in love and veneration for La Fayette, the distinguished friend of my country."

GENERAL LA FAYETTE'S ANSWER TO THE MAYOR OF PETERSBURG.

"With every sentiment of affection and gratitude I thank you, sir, the worthy magistrates, and the citizens of Petersburg, for your so gratifying welcome, and feel myself particularly obliged for the manner in which you are pleased to express it. I have had, in former times, to lament the necessity, in the course of military operations, to disturb the repose of the good town of Petersburg, while it had become a British headquarter, but in this very circumstance, found new opportunities to witness her patriotism. In this visit, sir, I admire your improvements, I rejoice in your happiness, the result of the Revolution, which your fathers have supported with unshaken spirit; and I beg you to accept my most respectful acknowledgments and most cordial good wishes."

The General and his suite, together with a number of invited guests, were then conducted to the apartments prepared for the occasion, where they were introduced to the members of the Common Hall and a number of other citizens. These introductions being over, the General repaired to one of the front windows, where he continued to bow, for a considerable time, to the assembled multitude; he then proceeded into the street, and was indiscriminately introduced to the citizens as they presented themselves.

We shall not pretend to describe the effect produced by the presence of the General among the crowd of citizens, who pressed around him for an introduction. It was one of the most interesting scenes we ever witnessed, and will not be forgotten till all earthly things shall be obliterated from the memory. This ceremony being over, the General retired to his chamber for a few moments, and when he returned, proceeded to Mr. Niblo's long room, where a sumptuous and splendid banquet had been prepared for him and the other invited guests, among whom we took great pleasure in recognizing Commodore Barron, Captain Elliott, and a number of old Revolutionary soldiers. The following gentlemen officiated at the table: Lewis Mabry, president; Jabez Smith, Robert Bolling, Richard Field, and Daniel C. Butts, vice-presidents.

The cloths having been removed, the following toasts were drunk, accompanied by bursts of applause:

1. Our Country : The land of common sense and of the rights of man.

2. The memory of Washington : The Son of Virginia, the Father of America.

3. The Guest of our Nation : The benefactor of the world.

4. France : The first to recognize us as a nation, the first to adopt our example—may she be the last to abandon our principles.

5. The Army of the United States.

6. The Navy of the United States.

7. These meetings of the remnants of '76 : May they rekindle the flame of brotherly love, and renew the spirit which will neither do nor suffer wrong.

8. The gratitude we owe to the founders of our liberty : 'Tis sweet to pay the debt that made our fortunes.

9. Liberty : May she be adopted, with Roman facility, among the rulers of the nations having intercourse with us.

10. The South American Republics : May they find a Washington among their sons, a La Fayette among their friends.

11. The Ex-Presidents of the United States.

12. The People : Grateful to their benefactors, hostile to despots.

13. Our Institutions : A lasting monument of the services of La Fayette—our happiness and prosperity his best reward.

As soon as the third toast was drank, General La Fayette rose, and in a most feeling manner, returned thanks for the compliment paid him, and gave the following sentiment :

Petersburg : Under the invasion of an enemy, her patriotism remained unshaken. May she, in her connections with her friends, find every sort of increasing prosperity.

The following lines, written by "The Stranger," were then recited by the chairman :

LA FAYETTE'S WELCOME TO PETERSBURG.

* Hail to the chief! who so bravely defended
 Liberty's cause with his fortune and blade;
 Hail to the chief! whose blood has been blended
 With the soil where the foes of our country were laid.
 Long shall this tale be told,
 Bright has it been enrolled,
 Entwin'd and enwreath'd around his blest name;
 In the hearts of the free,
 Deep it shall ever be,
 And with time alone, fade his glory and fame!

Hail to the chief! in the midst of whose glory,
 We welcome again on Columbia's shore;
 His name shall be bright on the pages of story,
 When tyrants and despots are heard of no more.
 Long may the hero live,
 Long life may Heaven give,
 And grant that he share what his bravery won;
 For in life should he be
 In the land of the free,
 And in death should he sleep by lov'd Washington.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Lewis Mabry, chairman : General La Fayette—Amid the changing scenes of forty years, constant to his purpose : still the friend of liberty and man.

By Augustine Claiborne : Count De Grasse, who promptly joined our guest at York, contributed to establish our independence.

By Joseph Cooper : General La Fayette—Our country's warmest friend.

By Daniel C. Butts : The nation's guest—In the war of the Revolution, the disciple of Washington, the friend of Jefferson and the rights of man.

By Judge Bouldin : Our own friend, and our father's friends, we will never forget.

By Captain J. D. Elliott : Our gratitude—may it prove worthy of ourselves, and the admiration of all the world.

By Mr. D. Meade : France—may the unparalleled consistency of La Fayette as a politician, his devotion to the equal rights of man, eventually, and ere long, lead, peacefully, to the establishment of a form of government in that beautiful country and accomplished nation which a La Fayette might approve.

By Mr. Shands, Jr. : General La Fayette—a grateful people, who reap the fruits of his toil and valor, with ecstatic joy welcome again to their shores him, who in youth was a hero, through life the friend of man, the votary of liberty.

By H. Haynes : Our guest—a fixed star in the political hemisphere, which the enemies of freedom have never needed a telescope to discover.

Many other toasts were given by gentlemen present, but in consequence of the ball, the dinner party broke up at an earlier hour than usual; but not too early to enable the numerous guests to enjoy in reality "the feast of reason and the flow of soul."

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Mr. Niblo, for the very sumptuous fare provided for this interesting occasion, particularly when we take in consideration the limited time afforded him for making the necessary preparation, information of the day the General intended visiting us, not having been received till late on Wednesday evening preceding the dinner. The dinner having been necessarily hurried over, the company separated in order to prepare for the ball, which was to take place in the Theatre, that spacious building having been elegantly fitted up for the occasion.

We would here speak of the decorations of the Theatre, but our descriptive powers fail us, and we must content ourselves with a plain, matter-of-fact statement. In the first place, the pit had been floored over, and with the stage, formed a spacious and superb ball-room, capable of accommodating ten sets of cotillions at once. The stage was arched over with sky-blue cloth, and the sides lined with pink, forming a beautiful contrast, the whole exhibiting a most superb perspective view, which was terminated by an elegant palace-scene. In the back-ground, seats were provided for the General and his suite. Festoons of evergreens, artificial flowers, &c., attracted the eye in every direction, while numerous lamps reflected a rich and glowing brilliancy on the fairy place.

The third tier of boxes was closely set with evergreens, which extended their luxuriant branches a considerable distance over the vaulted dome of the Theatre. Within this artificial grove, innumerable variegated lamps were placed, which glittered like stars of the first magnitude, and had an effect which attracted the admiration of every spectator. The pillars of the first and second rooms of boxes, were entwined with evergreens, while numerous wreaths and festoons decorated the other parts of the Theatre. Indeed, the whole had more the appearance of enchantment, than the effect of human effort and human design; and considering the very short time that was devoted to the completion of the arrangements, reflects the highest credit on those who planned and those who executed this splendid scene.

The indefatigable Mr. Noe was the architect on this occasion, but the design is solely attributable to the fair of our town, who were untiring in their exertions to render every possible homage and respect to the man who has done so much for our country.

We would pass from the decorations of the ball-room, and attempt to portray the *living* scenery, but the attempt is vain, and we leave

the subject, in utter despair of rendering even ordinary justice to the splendid galaxy of beauty which blazed within, and dazzled the eye by their effulgence.

The dancing commenced about 8 o'clock, and continued until near 2. The General arrived at 9, and remained until 12, receiving the warm congratulations of one of the most numerous and brilliant assemblages of females ever witnessed in Petersburg.

The ball-room was prepared for the General's reception, by arranging the gentlemen in the boxes and appropriating the floored area of the Theatre to the fair, who filled, with the full glow of associated beauty, the entire circle under the rotunda, and the long vista beneath the arcade. Loveliness and virtue, adorned with every charm of earth, awaited his reception, with the fervor and purity that breathes and burns in heaven. Not a breath disturbed the silence, so respectfully kept by the grateful hearts and longing eyes. The General entered, the ladies rose, he was led round the room, and after his general introduction, to each and all of them, the gentlemen left their allotted seats and entered the open area. The upper part of the vista being reserved for visitors to the General, the lower portion and circle were immediately filled, and enlivened beyond description with the splendid and harmonious bustle of the happy and the gay. It is impossible to detail the deep and various interests of continued introductions. One, which took place in the ball-room, was calculated to excite every generous and noble feeling which sways and animates the soul of man. A crowd of the Canada volunteers, from Petersburg, were by name introduced to him. He received them with a soldier's hand, and looked upon them with a soldier's eye. The old General, who had bled with their fathers, seemed to rekindle with the fire of youth and feelings of days gone by, in hailing their war-like sons. He called some of them as they retired, and multiplied question upon question, with the rapidity of a heart too full to be easily satisfied, even with the answers asked for. The feeling of that moment was the emotion of that all-nameless pulse which strains the heart as much as it will bear. All around seemed to catch the soldier's feeling, and to burn with that living sense of glory, which then beamed in the eyes of those whose patriotic and war-tried spirits had been ennobled and purified by its presence.

We cannot leave the Theatre, without thus publicly, in the name of those who attended the ball, offering to Mrs. Sharp, the excellent and amiable lady who provided the supper and other refreshments on the occasion, the undissembled and unanimous thanks of every individual

present, for the very superior and sumptuous fare, which, at only two days' notice, she had provided for so numerous a company. Thus far we have attempted to give an outline of the ceremonies and festivities exhibited on the day of La Fayette's arrival among us.

On Saturday another and equally interesting scene awaited him.

The children of Petersburg, about four hundred in number, assembled on Poplar Lawn for the purpose of welcoming La Fayette to our town, and to tender to him their infant blessings, and their prayers to heaven for his earthly and eternal happiness.

At 10 o'clock, the children moved in procession from the Lancasterian school to Poplar-Spring Lawn, where the General arrived at 11 o'clock, escorted by the troop of cavalry. The interesting group, composed of the future hopes of our country, having been properly arranged, the General alighted from his carriage, under a salute from the artillery, and having passed in review the light corps assembled on the Lawn, was conducted to the head of the line of children, and on being introduced to Mr. Disosway, the manager on this occasion, he was addressed by that gentleman in the following eloquent and feeling manner :

“General: In behalf of the children of Petersburg, I bid you a hearty welcome. The offsprings of those venerated men by whose side you fought, and in whose councils you so ably participated, now rise up to hail and to bless you. The most of our fathers have descended to the silent grave, but their children will not forget their father's and their country's friend. Peace to their ashes.

Now our tones triumphant pour,
 Let them pierce the hero's grave—
 Life's tumultuous battle's o'er,
 O, how sweetly sleep the brave.
 From the dust their laurels rise,
 Light they shoot and flourish free,
 Glory's temper is their tomb,
 Death is immortality.

“Hallowed be the fields of battle, where our Revolutionary heroes fell! Immortality to the memory of the fallen! Honor to the scars of the living! Thanks to Divine Providence! Praise to the bravery of the chief! Gratitude to La Fayette!

“The people of the United States look to you, sir, as one of their most honored parents. Our first lessons in childhood were taught us by the aged veteran. They were the stories of Brandywine, of Mon-

month, and of Yorktown. There we learned the triumphs of liberty; there we lisped the hero's name, and sympathized with his trials in the dungeon of Olmutz. Accept, then, the humble homage of these young but sincere hearts. 'Tis all they have to offer. They present no splendid parade; they boast of no ornament more brilliant than the dew-drops of the morning, and prefer that which, to a benevolent mind, is of more value, the congratulations of sincere friendship."

The General returned a suitable reply, and was conducted to the right of the line of children, where he was received and welcomed by Miss Ellen Pearce, on behalf of her infantile sisters and brothers assembled to honor the "Nation's Guest," their fathers' friend, their country's benefactor. The following are the lines that were recited by the charming little Ellen :

Behold, loved chief, a grateful band
 Attends with heart-felt pride on thee;
 Each glowing tongue and outstretch'd hand,
 Here bids you welcome 'mongst the free.
 To you, La Fayette, in part, we owe
 That boon for which our prayers ascend
 To him, whose goodness will bestow
 Rich blessings on our country's friend.
 No laurel wreaths or tinsel'd crests
 We bring, around thy brow to twine,
 But warmly beating in our breasts,
 We give our hearts—for they are thine.
 Our proudest thought is that we're free,
 And grateful to thy youth-drawn blade,
 Within our hearts is wove for thee
 A *wreath* that time shall *never* fade.

A number of banners, with appropriate mottoes, were displayed to the General, which added greatly to the interest of the scene.

The General having passed down the extended line of "little innocents," to whom he was particularly attentive, and for whose welfare he expressed much solicitude, was then conducted to where a large assemblage of ladies was collected, to whom he was introduced, and by whom he was received with that joy and gladness so characteristic of the warm-hearted females of Virginia.

This ceremony being over, the troops passed in review before the General, as did also the children. The General then repaired to his barouche, and was escorted to his quarters, and from thence was conducted to Niblo's long-room, where a sumptuous cold collation had

been provided by the corporation. The invited guests, the members of the corporation, the committee of arrangements, and the volunteers having partaken of this bountiful fare, the festive scene was terminated, more feelingly, by drinking the following toast, offered by Mr. Thomas H. Dunn, on behalf of the citizens and volunteers of Petersburg:

General La Fayette—Our Revolutionary father, the friend of man kind. He who bears the world in his heart, should be borne in the heart of the world.

The General immediately arose, and gave the following parting sentiment:

“The Petersburg Volunteers and the Petersburg Canada Company in the late war.”

The company then immediately broke up. The General and suite ascended their carriages, and, accompanied by several of the committee of arrangements and members of the common hall, proceeded on his return to Richmond, escorted by the troop of cavalry, Independent Volunteers, Republican Blues, La Fayette Juniors, officers of the Thirty-ninth and other regiments, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen in carriages and on horseback.

At the head of Haxall's lane, the light companies and citizens on foot, retired from the line and took an affectionate leave of the General. The ladies, and a number of gentlemen, including the officers on horseback, followed to Swift's creek, where the procession halted for a few minutes, and another deeply interesting parting scene occurred.

The ceremony being over, the General again started, escorted by the cavalry, and accompanied by the committee of arrangements, &c., and proceeded to the ferry beyond Osborne's, where he was met by the Richmond delegation, into whose care we surrendered him about 3 o'clock. Here the Petersburg escort took a silent but an impressively feeling farewell of their distinguished guest, and returned to town.

On reaching the opposite side of the river, the General immediately set out for Richmond, where he was to dine with his Masonic brethren. Thus has terminated the short, but most happy and interesting visit of La Fayette to the town of Petersburg—an event never to be forgotten by its citizens, and which will be treasured in their memory as one of the most happy and pleasing occurrences which they were ever called upon to witness.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE'S DEPARTURE FROM RICHMOND.

General La Fayette left us on Tuesday, pleased with all, pleasing all. He is one of those fine originals which can stand the nearest, nicest critical inspection. Not like most great men, who loom with the distance, the nearer you approach him the more you love him. His moral qualities are of the most attractive description, so sweet in his disposition, so delicate and philosophical in all his attractions, so modest and unassuming his pretensions, so free from all false pride and arrogance, so civil and polished in his manners, without degenerating into insincerity and flattery. It is scarcely possible to conceive a greater sense of propriety in all that he says and does. His mind, too, is so richly stored with the treasures of reading, observation, and reflection; his common-sense is so true and strong; he has seen so much that others wish to hear, and develops his ideas with so much clearness, fluency, and originality; he has mixed so much with the great men and measures of these great times; his mind is so imbued with the principles of liberty, and he expounds them with so much enthusiasm, that it is impossible to partake of his society, and to listen to the lore of wisdom which flows from his lips, without the greatest delight and the sincerest veneration. His visit to America will have the effect of raising even much higher in the esteem of the American people, a character which all the world had previously so much admired.

He was accompanied by the mayor and our volunteer companies, and a large troop of our citizens on horseback. The Fayette Guards, and two of the committee of arrangements, accompanied him to Powell's Tavern, about fifteen miles from the city. Here he was received by a part of the committee of arrangements of Goochland county, a detachment of the Goochland troop, and citizens. His reception was most cordial, and the citizens and troopers of Richmond were treated with a hospitality which won every heart. About 2 o'clock the General proceeded, with his Goochland escort, to Goochland Courthouse, where a large multitude waited to receive him. He would dine and lodge there, and proceed to Monticello to-morrow.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE ON HIS TRIUMPHAL MARCH THROUGH THE STATE.

The General and his suite left Richmond on Tuesday, November 2d, 1824, on his way to visit Mr. Jefferson, at Monticello. He passed

through the counties of Goochland and Fluvanna, and the people of those counties met him with the greatest enthusiasm, and bestowed upon him the highest honors their love and gratitude could suggest. Colonel William Gray, marshal of the day, received him in Goochland, and with Captain James B. Ferguson's troop, and a large concourse of citizens on horseback, escorted him to the court-house. There he partook of a splendid dinner, prepared by Major Isaac McCord, for the occasion. Colonel William Bolling acted as president, assisted by Colonels Gray and Guerrant, and many patriotic toasts were drank by the gentlemen present. The next morning, November 3d, at 9 o'clock, with the same equipage and escort, the General left, and took up the line of march for Columbia, where he arrived at half-past 2 in the afternoon.

General John H. Cocke and Rev. Walker Timberlake, at the head of a large number of citizens, met him and conducted him to the hotel, where Captain John G. Miller received him with an appropriate address, to which the General replied in handsome terms. He was then conducted into the house, where the party sat down to a handsome collation, which had been prepared by the committee of arrangements of Fluvanna. W. H. Roane and Colonel Campbell, aids of the Governor, were among the guests. Mrs Lee, who provided the dinner, was much commended for the abundant, neat, and tasty preparation, which she had effected at two days' notice.

At half-past 3 o'clock, the General set off, with his escort, for Wilmington, where they arrived at thirty-five minutes after 4 o'clock P. M. The carriage in which the General rode, was drawn by four splendid English stallions of the true Hunter's breed, and they acquitted themselves in a manner worthy of their ancestry, having accomplished a distance of more than nine miles in an hour and five minutes. At Wilmington he was received by a committee and addressed by John Timberlake, Jr., Esq. He was introduced to a large number of ladies and gentlemen, and they had a good old-fashioned old Virginia hospitable time of it. Mr. Horatio Wells, who furnished this entertainment, received the thanks of the committee and citizens, and everything which the county afforded was served up in a manner and style entirely satisfactory.

At the dinner, General Cocke presided, assisted by Captain J. G. Miller, John Timberlake, Jr., and George Stillman, Esq. Various volunteer toasts were given by Colonel Barret G. Payne, George M. Payne, Captain Robert Ware, Peter R. Johnson, John G. Miller, George Stillman, Colonel Strange, Captain Peter Guerrant, Edward

J. Magruder, Dr. Wills, John Timberlake, Jr., Dr. Miller, Dr. Lewis, Dr. Jones, Captain Petit, Mr. McIntire, Major Magruder, Colonel Richardson, W. M. Carey, Colonel Payne, W. Kev, W. P. Harden, and Horatio Wills.

General La Fayette, his suite, and companions, set out from Wilmington on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, accompanied by General Cocke, Colonel Carey, Colonel Strange, Captain Winn, Captain Magruder, Dr. Wills, Dr. Lewis, Dr. Jones, and Mr. George Stillman, of the committee, with a large number of citizens, and arrived at Miss Boyd's, in Albemarle, a distance of sixteen miles, at about 12 o'clock. Here he took an affectionate farewell of his Fluvanna friends, and set off for Monticello, accompanied by the committee from Albemarle, and the Albemarle company of Fayette Guards, and followed by the prayers of all he left behind him, for his health, and years, and happiness.

When the General approached the county line of Albemarle, he found the citizens drawn up in a line, under the direction of Major Clarke, and the troop of cavalry formed an imposing appearance, in full line, on the opposite side of the road. Captain Craven formed his troop into a hollow square, of which the General was the centre. Mr. William C. Rives then delivered an address to him, in a graceful and impressive manner, to which the General made a suitable reply. After these ceremonies were over, and the party had partaken of refreshments, they set off for Monticello. The landau of Mr. Jefferson, drawn by four greys, was allotted to the General, Mr. Rives, and Thomas J. Randolph, chairman of the committee of arrangements; and they were escorted by the guards and a large body of citizens, who were marshalled into order by Captain Craven. Nothing could surpass in beauty and grandeur, the march of a long and animated procession through the meanderings of a mountain road, as it wound around the hill; and as they descended to the river, below the little town of Milton, the General himself drew the attention of his immediate companions to the moving scenery around him, and highly complimented the imposing appearance of the Guards. To an indifferent spectator, if any could be indifferent, it seemed that thousands of freemen had sprung up from the hills, and woods, and mountains, to greet his arrival and shout the welcome of their country's friend.

At 2 o'clock, the approach of the procession up Monticello mountain was announced by the bugle, and when the echo of its notes was heard, those persons who had assembled at an early hour to witness the General's arrival, formed themselves into a line on the northern

margin of the circular yard in front of the house. The cavalry ranged themselves on the opposite side of the yard; a deep silence prevailed, while every eye turned with eagerness to the point where the General's appearance was expected. The next moment, the carriages drew up in front of the building. As soon as the General drove up, Mr. Jefferson advanced to meet him, with feeble steps, but as he approached, his feelings seemed to triumph over the infirmities of age, and as the General descended they hastened into each other's arms. They embraced again and again; tears were shed by both, and the broken expressions, "God bless you, General;" "Bless you, my dear Jefferson," was all that interrupted the impressive silence of the scene, except the audible sobs of many, whose emotion could not be suppressed.

The next day (Friday) the deputation committee and the Guards were at Monticello to receive him. The General, Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Madison, in the landau, preceded by them, proceeded to Charlottesville, where, at the Central Hotel, he was addressed by the chairman of the committee, to whom he replied appropriately.

The procession was formed at 12 o'clock, and marched to the University in the following order:

Chief Marshal, with two aids; President of the day; the General, Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Madison, in a landau drawn by four grey horses; General's son and staff, in a carriage with two cream-colored horses; Visitors of the University of Virginia, in a carriage; standing committees; magistrates; cavalry; Junior Volunteers; citizens on horseback; citizens on foot.

It moved slowly to the University—nothing could be more orderly performed; each man, from the accuracy of his movements, seemed to have been drilled to his duty. The Fayette Guards were quick and expert in their evolutions; the citizens orderly and decorous. Throughout the day the arrangements were never broken; there was no ebullition of the passions, no violation of decorum; it was the decorum of respect.

As the University came suddenly in view, a thousand of the daughters of the mountains, raised aloft on the terraces, waved their white handkerchiefs in the air. It was beautiful. His escort, the country's chivalry; his reception, its loveliness. They wended around the eastern street of the University, and came to the bottom of the Lawn. The procession dismounted and formed on foot. The first objects that attracted the view were three flags floating on the top of the ro-

tunda—on the largest, in broad letters, "Welcome, our Country's Guest."

There was a moral sublimity in the scene which beggars description. On the very spot where now walked, arm in arm, a hero of the Revolution, with two of its sages; a spot where the youngest scion of science had been planted by the patriarchal hand of Jefferson, his last public care—we had almost said, his last comfort—on that spot, thus consecrated, were now assembled all the beauty and chivalry of the country, to bid the father of their country, hail. From the steps of the rotunda, William F. Gordon delivered an address to the General, suitable to the occasion, to which the General replied as follows:

THE GENERAL'S REPLY.

"I am happy, sir, once more to receive the kind welcome of the citizens of Albemarle, and this day receive it under the beautiful pantheon of this rising University, the advantages of which, not only to this part of the United States, but to the cause of mankind, so eloquently expressed by you, I rejoice to acknowledge; nor do I in anything more cordially sympathize with you, than in the mention you have made of the venerable friend, whom, if there was but one university in the world, the enlightened men of both hemispheres would in common elect to preside over universal information.

"Be pleased, sir, to accept the tribute of my respectful gratitude to you and your fellow-citizens of Albemarle."

DINNER IN THE ROTUNDA.

At 3 o'clock, the General was invited to dinner, prepared in the upper room of the rotunda. The tables were beautifully arranged, in three concentric circles. Over the place assigned to the General, was an arch of living laurel, beautifully entwined around two columns that supported the gallery. Mr. V. W. Southall, in the absence of Col. Randolph, presided, the General first on his right, then Mr Jefferson and Mr. Madison; on his left, George W. Lafayette and his suite. The table was calculated to seat four hundred persons, and it was full. The meats were excellent, and each eye around us beamed contentment. It was contentment arising from the performance of the most sacred, the most grateful duty. It was the offering of liberty to him who had gratuitously aided to achieve it. In the language of Mr. Madison, it was "Liberty, where virtue was the guest, and gratitude the feast."

When the cloth was removed, various regular toasts were drunk ; and when the following toast was announced, " Thomas Jefferson and the Declaration of Independence—alike identified with the cause of liberty," Mr. Jefferson handed to Mr. Southall the following speech, which he read in a loud and audible voice :

MR. JEFFERSON'S SPEECH.

" I will avail myself of this occasion, my beloved neighbors and friends, to thank you for the kindness which now, and at all times, I have received at your hands. Born and bred among your fathers, led by their partiality into the line of public life, I labored, in fellowship with them, through the arduous struggle, which, freeing us from foreign bondage, established us in the rights of self-government ; rights which have blessed ourselves, and will bless, in their sequence, all the nations of the earth. In this contest, all did our utmost, and as none could do more, none had pretensions to superior merit.

" I joy, my friends, in your joy, inspired by the visit of this, our ancient and distinguished leader and benefactor. His deeds in the war of independence you have heard and read. They are known to you, and embalmed in your memories, and in the pages of faithful history. His deeds in the peace that followed that war are, perhaps, not known to you, but I can attest them. When I was stationed in his country for the purpose of cementing its friendship with ours, and of advancing our mutual interests, this friend of both, was my most powerful auxiliary and advocate. He made our cause his own, as in truth it was that of his native country also. His influence and connections there were great. All doors of all departments were open to him at all times. In truth, I only held the nail, he drove it. Honor him, then, as your benefactor in peace as well as in war.

" My friends, I am old ; long in the disuse of making speeches, and without voice to utter them. In this feeble state, the exhausted powers of life leave little within my competence for your service. If with the aid of my younger and abler coadjutors, I can still contribute anything to advance the institution, within whose walls we are now mingling manifestations to this our guest, it will be, as it has ever been, cheerfully and zealously bestowed. And could I live to see it once enjoy the patronage and cherishment of our public authorities with undivided voice, I should die without a doubt of the future fortunes of my native state, and in the consoling contemplation of the happy influence of this institution on its character, its virtue, its prosperity, and safety.

"To these effusions for the cradle and land of my birth, I add, for our nation at large, the aspirations of a heart warm with the love of country: whose invocations to heaven for its indissoluble union will be fervent and unremitting, while the pulse of life continues to beat, and when that ceases, it will expire in prayers for the eternal duration of its freedom and prosperity."

Volunteer toasts were proposed by Chas. L. Bankhead, A. S. Brockenbrough, John Coles, Dr. Charles Everette, Th. J. Randolph, G. Moseler, J. B. Benson, C. P. McKennie, F. Eppes, James W. Dabney, Daniel F. Carr, D. M. Rinley, T. W. Gilmer, W. C. Rives, Peter Minor, Dr. C. Carter, Thomas W. Maury, F. B. Dyer, James Dinsmore, D. H. Bramham, V. W. Southall, C. F. Pope, James Leitch, Richard Duke, Colonel William Woods, Dr. Mann Page, Colonel S. Carr, Charles Downing, S. Hurd, N. P. Frist, John Campbell, A. G. Monroe.

When the toast in honor of General La Fayette was announced, it was received with enthusiastic cheering; the lofty dome of the rotunda reëchoed back the sound; it rolled in billowy volumes around the spacious hall, and sunk in the stillness of enthusiasm. When Mr. Jefferson's speech was read, the General was moved to tears; he grasped the hand of the venerable friend who penned it, and sobbed aloud. Oh, there is something magical and contagious in the tears of a great man of acknowledged firmness; there is something awful in that power that breaks open the deep fountains of the heart until they overflow!

When the regular toast, "James Madison, the ablest expositor of the Constitution—his commentaries of '98 will be forgotten only with the text," was announced, Mr. Madison arose, made a short response, and ended by proposing the following toast: "Liberty, which has virtue for its guest and gratitude for its feast."

Mr. Southall presided with great dignity, and none who were present will ever forget the enthusiasm of this reception. Indeed, the whole scene at the University, the buildings and their immortal projector, supported by Mr. Madison and the hero of the Revolution, second only to Washington in war, is beyond our powers of description.

HE LEAVES FOR ORANGE COUNTY.

Charlottesville, November 19th. At an early hour on Monday morning last, the Fayette Guards assembled for the purpose of conducting General La Fayette to the county of Orange. At 9 o'clock,

the troops formed in front of Mr. Jefferson's house. The General and suite, after taking an affectionate leave of Mr. Jefferson and family, ascended their carriages, and were in readiness to depart on their journey. General La Fayette, Mr. Thomas J. Randolph, and Mr. Valentine W. Southall, occupied Mr. Jefferson's landau, drawn by four handsome greys; another carriage was allotted to the General's suite, and a neat wagon for the baggage. At the sound of the bugle, the whole train moved off in handsome style, the carriages preceded by a small number of the escort, and followed by the main body. Gordonsville was the point designated for the reception by the citizens of Orange. During the whole passage to that place from Monticello, the inhabitants from either side of the road, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, crowded to the highway, manifesting the same interest, the same enthusiasm, the same veneration and affection, which have everywhere been felt on the approach of this illustrious benefactor of man. Persons of every age, sex, and condition, seemed anxious to behold and to honor the "Nation's Guest." Ever and anon, were discernible from the neighboring farm-houses, the fair daughters of the mountains, waving their white 'kerchiefs in attestation of the same feelings which pervaded the animated groups of their fathers, husbands, and brothers, who had assembled on the borders of the highway.

At 1 o'clock, the General, suite, and escort, arrived at Gordonsville, where a deputation and escort were in waiting to conduct the General to Montpelier. As soon as he descended from his carriage, James Barbour, Esq., senator in Congress from this State, received him, and gave him a warm and hearty welcome to the county. The General and suite were then conducted into Mr. Thornton's Tavern, where refreshments had been prepared for them. The room was beautifully decorated with evergreens and natural flowers, which were tastefully entwined around the curtains, and others, bound together and hung in delightful festoons, over the windows, doors, and mantel-piece. It was the ingenious work of Mrs. Thornton and the Miss Gordons.

At 2 o'clock, after taking an affectionate leave of the escort, and other gentlemen from Albemarle, the General and suite resumed their journey to Montpelier, in the carriages provided by the Orange delegation, and escorted by the mounted volunteers under Captain Macon, where they were affectionately received by Mr. Madison. The General remained at Montpelier until Friday, when, attended by Mr. Madison, the committee of arrangements, Captain Macon's volunteers, and many citizens, he proceeded to Orange Courthouse. On his arrival

there, an extended line of citizens presented itself, along which he proceeded. When he alighted, he was received with acclamation. After awhile, he was conducted by the committee, surrounded by a few of his brother officers of the Revolution and accompanied by Mr. Madison, into a spacious hall, filled to overflowing with ladies, to whose exclusive use the room had been appropriated, when he was met by Governor Barbour, whose position commanded the company within and without the room, who delivered, with much feeling, an eloquent address, appropriate to the occasion. The General was sensibly affected, and made a graceful reply. A bouquet of flowers was then presented him by Miss Darby, with an affectionate address, to which he kindly replied.

He was introduced to the ladies, who manifested their gratitude and joy, in their own bewitching way, so readily performed by them, but so impossible to be described. The citizens were formed in double lines in the street, between which he passed, shaking each by the hand. Now and then, some venerable-looking man, a soldier of the Revolution, presented himself. The greeting was cordial and affecting, presenting a scene whose pathos reached every heart.

At 3 o'clock, accompanied by ex-President Madison, several Revolutionary soldiers, and about two hundred guests, he sat down to a dinner, prepared with great taste and elegance by Messrs. Verdier & Shephard. Governor Barbour presided, supported by four vice-presidents.

Thirteen regular toasts were announced, and among them was the following :

“ Our countryman, James Madison—Pure in private, as illustrious in public life: we love the man, and venerate the statesman.”

When this toast was given, Mr. Madison very feelingly expressed himself, as follows :

MR. MADISON'S SPEECH.

“ I am very thankful, my friends and fellow citizens, for the token of regard you have given me. It is peculiarly valuable, as coming from those, in the midst of whom I have lived, and for whom I have such sincere respect. I cannot, however, disguise from myself that your partiality greatly overrates my public services. But I am justified in saying, that you cannot overrate the intentions with which they were rendered, such as they may have been, or my gratitude to my country for the honorable trusts it conferred on me. Nor ought I to withhold the expression of my particular grati-

tude to the worthy citizens of the county of Orange. Their suffrages introduced me into the public career which occupied so great a portion of my life, and in every stage of which I experienced from them all the kindness and support I could hope for or desire.

“ But, how can I speak of gratitude, without being reminded, by the occasion, of what we all owe, of what the nation itself owes, to its great benefactor, whom we are gratified with now having for our guest? Besides those signal and critical services which are most known to the world, and which call for every proof of gratitude which our country can give, he has endeared himself by his persevering devotion to the great principles of our Revolution, and by his zeal, truly American, in maintaining our rights, our honor, and our interests, as a free and independent people. In his absence, I could say much, which I cannot trust my feelings to utter in his presence. But were he absent, I could not say more than would be due, nor more than I am sure would be echoed by every heart present.”

VARIOUS VOLUNTEER TOASTS

were then given by the following gentlemen, all of which were expressive of true patriotic sentiments, and of admiration and affection for La Fayette, viz : George W. La Fayette, Philip P. Barbour, Frederick Harris, Reynolds Chapman, John Gibson, Robert L. Madison, Philip Slaughter, Laurence T. Dade, Joseph Clark, James D. Dillard, C. C. Macon, W. D. Clark, James Collins, George W. Spotswood, Jackson Morton, Jere Morton, S. Stubblefield, J. C. Harris, Wm. Rhoades, and Col. Robert Mallory.

The company broke up, at 5 o'clock, amid heart-felt rejoicing.

The General and his suite left Orange Courthouse on the 16th. The citizens of the lower end of the county had erected, with great taste, a triumphal arch, immediately at the intersection of the road, which yet bears the General's name, from its having been the theatre of his military operations. It was adorned with the evergreen of the forest with which it is surrounded, and with emblems and sentiments most flattering to the general. He was addressed by Mr. G. in a style suited to the occasion, to which the General replied; upon which, a little girl advanced, and, as the representative of a large group of girls of her own age, presented herself to the General, and, addressing him affectionately, she and her companions strewed his paths with flowers. After which, the General proceeded to “The Wilderness,” where he was cordially welcomed by the deputation from Fredericksburg and the surrounding counties.

RECEPTION OF GENERAL LA FAYETTE IN FREDERICKSBURG.

The General and his suite arrived on Saturday, the 20th of November. He was met at "The Wilderness" by a corps of about forty officers, under the command of Colonel Gulielmus Smith, of Spotsylvania; Colonel George M. Cooke, of Stafford; and Colonel John Stuart, of Prince George, and the deputation from Fredericksburg, who served as an escort to conduct him to town. He and his suite were conveyed in two carriages, each drawn by four horses. In one, was seated the General, Captain Lewis, and Colonel Barbour; and in the other, George Washington La Fayette, Mr. Le Vasseur, and Colonel Hugh Mercer. Just at sunset, the party reached the parade-ground, west of Fredericksburg, in the following order:

Two marshals; Colonel Smith; Committee of Arrangements; Guest in carriage, drawn by four white horses; Colonels Stewart and Cooke; Second Corps of Officers; General's suite in carriage, drawn by four black horses; citizens on horseback.

As the General approached the parade-ground, the military, commanded by Major O. M. Crutchfield, and aided by Captain Duff Green, were formed in line upon the left, and parallel with the turn-pike road, in the following order:

On the right of the whole, a company composed of youths, between twelve and sixteen years of age, neatly uniformed and armed with pikes, called the La Fayette Cadets, under the command of Colonel William F. Gray, by whose skill and diligence they had been trained to the most exact precision in all their evolutions. This corps of little military gave inexpressible interest to this and all subsequent military exhibitions. Next to them was stationed Captain Duff Green's handsome company of Riflemen, from Falmouth; next in order, the Rifle Company of Captain T. H. Botts; and upon their left, the Washington Guards—all of them handsomely uniformed and equipped. In the centre of the whole line, the Marine Band from Washington, which was politely lent by Colonel Henderson for the occasion.

As the General and suite advanced up on the right, the whole line saluted, and as they cleared the left, Colonel Stanard, who was apprised by signs, fired the Federal salute from the artillery stationed in the suburbs, and thus announced to the eager and anxious citizens the approach of their father, the friend and benefactor of mankind. In the rear of the military, and under the direction of Major H. M. Patton, chief marshal, aided by Captain James Green, between two and

three hundred citizens, from the town and neighborhood, on horseback, were arranged in line, and added greatly to the beauty and effect of this most imposing and gratifying spectacle.

As daylight began to close, the procession moved into town, and advanced down Hanover into Caroline street, and the darkness began to impair, in some degree, its imposing effect. But without any previous notice or concert, lights beamed from window to window, until almost a general illumination lighted its march. The procession having arrived at the corner of the Farmers Hotel, on Caroline street, suddenly the adjacent houses on both sides of the street were beautifully and tastefully illuminated, and the effect was as gratifying as unexpected. It would be unjust to omit noticing the beautiful and appropriate transparency exhibited in front of the residence of H. Marshall, Esquire, in which the features of General La Fayette were correctly delineated. An angel hovered over his head—the genius of Liberty stood by his side, and blew from her trumpet, “Welcome, La Fayette!” Underneath was written :

“A name inscribed deeply on the roll of fame;
It shall descend honored to the latest posterity.”

Its effect upon the assembled multitude was evinced by a slight pause in the procession, and whispered sounds of applause.

When the procession reached the Town Hall, the General was received by the Mayor, who addressed him in a handsome speech and tendered to him a cordial welcome, to which the General made a felicitous reply, after which the General was conducted around by the Masonic Hall into Caroline street, and up to his apartments in the spacious building of Mr. James Ross, who had, in a manner which does much honor to his zeal and generosity, surrendered his house and furniture to the corporation for the occasion. These apartments had been embellished and furnished in a style of the utmost neatness and comfort, under the direction of the ladies, with the assistance of the committee appointed for the purpose. Immediately on his arrival here, refreshments were presented, and soon afterwards the guest and his suite, and many of the gentlemen who had been in attendance during the day, sat down to a very handsome dinner. About 9 o'clock the General and his suite, accompanied by the Mayor and Colonel Mercer, were conveyed to the Farmers Hotel, to be present at a splendid ball, which wanted nothing that expense could procure, or taste could embellish, to make complete. It was attended by an overflowing company from all the adjoining counties, and seldom has an

occasion been graced by so much beauty, or enjoyed with such decent festivity.

On Sunday, the General visited "Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4." The spacious hall was completely filled. The ceremonies were touching and solemn. The perfect order, profound silence, and deferential respect, which was evinced by each individual, spoke in plainer language than words, the intense feeling that pervaded the assembly. The General had previously been elected an honorary member of the lodge. On his entrance, as his name was announced, the members rose, and the Worshipful Master, Col. Wm. F. Gray, descending from his seat, addressed him in an interesting speech. Among other things, he said :

"On this occasion, my brother, it cannot be uninteresting to you, as the early friend and companion-in-arms of our beloved Washington, to know that this lodge boasts the honor of being his parent-lodge. Our records assure us, that on the 4th day of November, A. L. 5752, the *light of Masonry* here first burst upon his sight ; and that, within the pale of this lodge, he subsequently sought and obtained further illumination. Here he first studied those liberal, tolerant, and benevolent principles of our order, which have since, under heaven, been, through him and his worthy compatriots, so happily diffused through the free institutions of our government. He is gone from among us, but the recollection of his services, and his virtues, is indelibly engraven on our hearts. We feel a peculiar gratification, my honored brother, in beholding you standing where he has so often stood, and assisted in our labors of love. We would gladly avail ourselves of the occasion to testify to you our respect and fraternal regard, by receiving you into this our household. I have the pleasure of informing you that this lodge has to-day elected you an honorary member ; and I am instructed to express to you our united, earnest request, that you will, before you leave us, inscribe your name upon the list of members. It already bears the names of Washington, Mercer, Woodford, Weedon, and many others distinguished for their virtues, and whose names live in our country's history. It will be a lasting source of honorable pride to know that it also bears the name of La Fayette. Future members will peruse the proceedings of this day, and will delight to trace the characters inscribed by your hand."

The General handsomely acknowledged the compliment conferred upon him, and said :

"The pleasure I ever feel in our fraternal meetings, cannot but be enhanced, on this occasion, by the consideration that in this city the

first lessons of childhood—in this lodge, the first lights of Masonry—were conferred on the man who was first in all our hearts. In Masonry, he was our brother; in matters of State, he was our father. I shall be happy, sir, to see my name with those respected names, most dear to my heart, which you have just mentioned. And I beg you all, my brethren, to accept my affectionate thanks for the favor you have conferred on me, and which you, sir, have been pleased so kindly to announce.”

After these ceremonies were concluded, under the auspices of his Masonic brethren the General attended the Episcopal church, where the Rev. Ed. C. McGuire officiated. After service, the General was conducted to his apartments, where he dined with a small company, in which were Judges Brooke and Coalter, and some few other citizens. He spent the evening in the company of a few of the relatives of Washington at Captain Robert Lewis's.

On Monday, at 10 o'clock, the military, accompanied by the La Fayette Cadets, proceeded to escort the General from his quarters to the Town Hall, and the General, alone in a chariot drawn by four white horses, accompanied by the mayor and several distinguished persons in a carriage drawn by four black horses, the whole preceded by a corps of officers under the command of Colonels Cooke and Stuart, proceeded through the principal streets of the town, surrounded and followed by strangers and citizens, all evincing the utmost solicitude to behold him. As he passed, the fair sex greeted him in every direction, and upon his arrival at the hall, hundreds of ladies thronged to welcome him. Here he was introduced to all who desired to greet him. At half-past 2 o'clock, the General and his suite were conducted to Mr. Gray's tavern, where a most sumptuous dinner had been provided, to which about one hundred and twenty persons sat down, among whom were Hon. F. T. Brooke, Major Gabriel Long, and Colonel A. Maury, and other surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution. The mayor presided at the first table, supported by Captain George Buckner, vice-president; and at the second, Judge Brooke, aided by Colonel Thomas Minor, vice-president. After the regular toasts were announced and drank, volunteer sentiments were offered by the mayor, Mr. Le Vasseur, Colonel Hugh Mercer, William Bernard, Mr. Herard, and other gentlemen.

At 5 o'clock, a damp was thrown upon the whole company by its being announced that the carriages waited to conduct the General on his way to Washington. The feeling evinced can only be known to those who have experienced how distressing it is to separate from

those they love, when it is probable they "part to meet no more." For a mile or two, the road was thronged by the eager crowd, composed of ladies of the first respectability, and of all ages, who encountered on foot the dangers and inconvenience of the situation to bid him adieu, again and again.

At the boundary of Stafford county, the military from Fredericksburg and Falmouth, with the La Fayette Cadets, formed in line, and the General bid them an affectionate adieu, and it was here that the committee of arrangements, through their officers, surrendered the conduct of the procession to the care of Colonel Cooke, and other officers and citizens of Stafford. The Colonel welcomed the guest in an affectionate and eloquent address, to which a feeling reply was given; at the conclusion of which the procession moved on to the steamboat landing, distant eight miles, where an anxious crowd were assembled to greet and bid him adieu, and accordingly, escorted him to the steamboat amidst the blaze of torches and the music of the Marine Band. While the citizens were surrendering, with lingering compliance, to their brethren of Stafford, the charge of the personage around whom their affections were clinging with so much warmth, a little incident originated in the spontaneous effusion of the Cadets, which greatly heightened the feeling of the separation. When the carriage stopped in Stafford, this little corps was drawn up alongside of it. The General, bowing to them from the window, with the tenderest affection, said, "Farewell, my little Guards." In voices of faltering love, they all immediately responded, "Farewell, La Fayette." The sounds were caught along the line, and in hoarser echoes, "Farewell, La Fayette," was exclaimed by all.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee of arrangements, by the citizens of Fredericksburg, to make all suitable preparations for the General's accommodation and entertainment, while he sojourned in that town, which service they performed in a handsome manner:

Robert Lewis, mayor; Claiborne Wiglesworth, recorder; Thomas Minor, Benjamin Alsop, Waller Holladay, Hugh Mercer, Richard Johnson, Alexander F. Rose, Enock Mason, Garrett Minor, Hugh M. Patton, Duff Green, J. T. Lomax, O. M. Crutchfield, Carter L. Stevenson, Thomas Seddon, Robert S. Chew, Thomas B. Barton, David Briggs, William Jackson, Henry T. Phillips, and John S. Wellford.

VISIT TO JAMES MONROE AT OAKHILL.

General La Fayette, before leaving the country, desired again to see some of his old Virginia friends, and especially him, who, as the head of the Government, had first welcomed him to the capital. He mentioned the subject to Mr. Adams, who offered to accompany him on this visit, saying: "that he would gladly take this occasion to go and present to his predecessor his tribute of veneration and attachment."

On the 6th of August, we set out for Oakhill (says Mr. Le Vasseur), the seat of Mr. Monroe, which is thirty-seven miles from Washington, without an escort. Mr. Adams took the General and Mr. George La Fayette, with one of his friends, in his carriage. I rode in a tilbury with the President's son. At the Potomac bridge we stopped to pay the toll, and the gate-keeper, after counting the company and horses, received the money from the President, and allowed us to pass on; but we had gone a very short distance, when we heard some one bawling after us, "Mr. President! Mr. President! You have given eleven pence too little!" Presently the gate-keeper arrived, out of breath, holding out the change he had received, and explaining the mistake made. The President heard him attentively, reëxamined the money, and agreed that he was right, and ought to have another eleven pence. Just as the President was taking out his purse, the gate-keeper recognized General La Fayette in his carriage, and wished to return his toll, declaring that all gates and bridges were free to the nation's guest. Mr. Adams told him, that on this occasion General La Fayette travelled altogether privately, and not as the nation's guest, but simply as a friend of the President, and, therefore, was entitled to no exemption. With this reasoning, our gate-keeper was satisfied, and received the money. Thus, during the course of his voyages in the United States, the General was but once subjected to the common rule of paying, and it was exactly upon the day in which he travelled with the Chief Magistrate—a circumstance which, probably, in every other country, would have conferred the privilege of passing free.

We found the ex-President of the United States, now a farmer, pleasantly settled, with all his family, in a handsome house near his farm. Some of Mr. Monroe's friends had assembled to assist him in entertaining La Fayette. We passed three days in their company, and then the inhabitants of Leesburg, a small adjacent village, came, in company with the Loudoun County militia, to invite the presence of the nation's guest to an entertainment prepared for him.

RECEPTION AT LEESBURG.

On Tuesday morning, the 9th of August, 1825, Mr. Ball, a member of the committee of arrangements, and Mr. Henderson, of the town council, waited on the illustrious guests, at Mr. Monroe's mansion, and invited them to Leesburg. The General and his suite bade adieu to the family of Mr. Monroe, and escorted by the troops of cavalry, commanded by Captains Chichester and Bradfield, set out for Leesburg. The General, the President of the United States, the ex-President, and Mr. Henderson, occupied a very handsome carriage, drawn by four elegant bay horses, provided for the occasion. Mr. G. W. La Fayette, Colonel Le Vasseur, and Mr. Ball, followed in another, and Judge Hay and the son of the President followed in the carriage of the President, and were themselves followed by other gentlemen, the visitors of the ex-President, invited to partake of the hospitalities of the county and village.

The carriages proceeded to Leesburg, a distance of about nine miles, escorted by the cavalry and an advanced guard, commanded by Lieutenant Selden. As the procession drew near, the advance was announced by a national salute, fired by Captain Shreve's company of artillery. Multitudes of people lined the road, and crowded forward to behold the veteran apostle of Liberty, attended by the Chief Magistrate of a great and free people, and by one of his brave companions-in-arms, himself recently retired from the first honors of the republic.

The guest of the nation, with his honored friends, alighted in the field of William M. McCarty, Esq., where, in the shade of an oak, he was introduced to Cuthbert Powell, Esq., chairman of the committee of arrangements, who welcomed him in terms of respect and affection, apt to the occasion, and in a manner at once feeling and grateful; to which General La Fayette replied, with that felicity which seems never to forsake him. He was then introduced to the committee of arrangements, and to General Rust, the marshal of the day, and his aids. The General then received the military, assembled to honor him, consisting of two volunteer troops of cavalry, commanded by Captains Chichester and Bradfield; and two rifle companies, commanded by Captains Henry and Humphries; and two companies of light infantry, commanded by Captains Moore and Cockerill, who, by their equipments and discipline, did credit to themselves and the county.

After the review, under the same friendly oak, General La Fayette

was introduced to a few of the soldiers of the Revolution. Their kind and manly greetings, and simple reference to days that are past, seemed to touch his heart with the tenderest emotions. Upon re-entering their carriages, the procession moved to Colonel Osborne's hotel, in front of which the streets were crowded with a multitude of persons, who remained orderly and silent, while the General was received by the mayor and common council of Leesburg.

Dr. John H. McCabe, mayor of the town, then welcomed the General, in behalf of the corporation, in an interesting address, to which he replied in suitable terms.

As soon as the ceremony had ended, the General and his distinguished friends were ushered into a large room of the hotel, neatly and tastefully prepared for the occasion. After some slight refreshments, they resumed their carriages, and the procession moved through Loudoun, Market, Back, Cornwall, and King streets. Between the gate of the court-house square and the portico of the court-house, an avenue had been formed, by a line on the right, of young ladies of the Leesburg Female Academy, under the care of Miss Helen McCormick and Mrs. Lawrence, and by other young ladies, who joined them. The line of young ladies was particularly interesting, and attracted general admiration. The young ladies were dressed in white, with blue sashes, and their heads were tastefully adorned with evergreens. They held sprigs of laurel in their hands, which they strewed in the way as the General passed them. The General gracefully bowed to these sweet welcomers with a bright and animated countenance. Mrs. Lawrence and Miss McCormick deserved and received much praise for the taste they displayed in this array of their pupils. As the General proceeded toward the portico, in front of him, he was met by a son of L. P. W. Balch, Esq., of Leesburg, who repeated to him a very neat address, in a manner that delighted him. He then proceeded to the portico of the court-house; upon ascending it, a very pretty and interesting little girl, who stood at the extremity of the line of young ladies, holding a wreath of laurels, advanced and hailed him in the following verses :

Hail! patriot, statesman, hero, sage;
Hail! freedom's friend! Hail, Gallias's son!
Whose laurels greener grow in age,
Plucked by the side of Washington.
Hail! champion, in a holy cause!
When hostile bands our shores beset,
Whose valor bade the oppressor pause,
Hail! holy warrior, La Fayette!

As soon as she had ended, the General, taking the hand of the young speaker, saluted her.

Ludwell Lee, Esq., on the part of the citizens of Loudoun county, then addressed the General in a patriotic speech, to which he replied in a handsome manner.

At 4 o'clock the General, the President, and ex-President of the United States, with the General's suite, were escorted to the court-house square, in which, under an extensive awning, a splendid and elegant dinner, prepared by Mr. Henry Peers, was set out and tastefully ornamented by arches of evergreens with appropriate devices and mottoes.

Ludwell Lee, Esq., presided, supported by William Ellzey, Cuthbert Powell, William M. McCarty, and Richard Henderson, Esqs., as vice-presidents. The toasts given were numerous, and many of them excellent. When the fourth toast was announced—viz.,

“John Quincy Adams, President of the United States—nurtured in the public service; the ability with which he has filled the most subordinate stations, is a sure pledge that, in the highest, he will be an honor and ornament to his country”—

Mr. Adams rose, and addressing the president of the table, begged leave to return his thanks to the company for the high and unexpected honor conferred upon him, and to express to them the great gratification he felt in having formed their acquaintance, as the companion, and under the auspices, of our common friend seated at the president's side, and of his own revered friend and predecessor, seated at his own side.

In allusion, and having reference to them, instead of answering the compliment which the company had paid him, as was usual, by a compliment direct to themselves, he would propose a sentiment, that, he was sure, would be more congenial to their own feelings, while it would do justice to his own.

Mr. Adams then gave the following finely-conceived and well-expressed toast :

“The living records of the War of Independence—like the prophetic books of the sibyl, increasing in value as they diminish in numbers.”

The next toast drank was the following :

“General La Fayette—the inflexible votary of Liberty in both hemispheres, the benefactor of America, the friend of man—every eye beholds him with delight.”

This toast was received with the most enthusiastic cheering, upon which the venerated La Fayette expressed his acknowledgments, and gave the following toast :

“The county of Loudoun and the town of Leesburg—May the republican blessings of independence, freedom, and equal rights, be as everlasting among them as a presidential message of their fellow-citizen, Colonel Monroe, had proved serviceable to the sister republics of the American hemisphere, and impressive on the anti-republican councils of European aristocracy and despotism.”

The sixth toast was the following :

“James Monroe—Late our President, now our fellow-citizen and neighbor. His administration has fully won the plaudits of the nation ; and we rejoice that he has come among us, that we may superadd private friendship to public gratitude.”

The company testified their approbation to the sentiment of this toast, by long and continued cheering.

Mr. Monroe then rose, and addressed to the President the following remarks and toast, which, too, were loudly cheered :

“I cannot convey, in terms sufficiently strong, my sensibility to the favorable sentiments which you have expressed of my conduct in the administration of the Government. Conscious of having exerted my best faculties in support of our republican system, and to promote, in all respects, the welfare of my country, the approbation of my conduct by my fellow-citizens is the most consoling reward that can be bestowed on me.

“Having witnessed the gallant and patriotic exertion of our estimable friend, General La Fayette, in our Revolution, in which he rendered the most important services, being well acquainted, also, with his conduct since, in which he has evinced the most consistent and persevering devotion to the cause of Liberty in every stage, and in every the most trying situation in which he has been placed, I have thought that the invitation given to him by Congress to revisit the United States, and the affectionate and generous manner in which he has been received by our fellow-citizens throughout the United States, do to the nation the highest honor. I have attended him to this meeting as a renewed testimony of my high respect and personal regard for him, and it has afforded me great pleasure to unite in it with our Chief Magistrate, the President of the United States, who supported the measures of the late administration, in which he was associated, with great zeal and ability.

"I beg you to be assured that the kind feelings which you have expressed on the part of my fellow-citizens of this county, for me personally, are reciprocated, and that I anticipate great satisfaction in future from a free and friendly intercourse with them."

Mr. Monroe then gave the following toast :

"The American Revolution : The most important event to mankind that history has recorded. May we be forever faithful to its principles, and may our country, by the force of example, be useful to other nations."

Volunteer toasts were given by the following gentlemen, viz. : George Hay, General Rust, Richard H. Henderson, Colonel William Ellzey, William M. McCarty, Cuthbert Powell, Dr. John H. McCabe, Richard H. Lee, William T. T. Mason, Colonel Mercer, Colonel Samuel M. Edwards, L. P. W. Balch, Thomas R. Mott, B. W. Sower, George W. Macrae, Captain B. Shreve, S. Bailey, William Noland, Captain S. Dawson, Dr. Thomas F. Tebbs, Captain Asa Rogers, Dr. William L. Powell, James M. Lewis, Rev. S. Tuston, John A. Binns, Major W. F. Thornton, John M. McCarty, Colonel A. Alexander, G. Washington, James McIlhany, S. Blincoe, Dr. George Lee, Captain Page, John Strider, T. H. Saunders, William Jenney, Daniel Cary, and others.

Just before the company left the table, Mr. Adams rose, and addressing them, said that having, in return for the honor they had done him, by the sentiments they had been pleased to express, associated with his name, given a toast of a general import, without direct reference to them, he could not part from them without again returning his thanks for the kindness and hospitality he had this day experienced. Under the influence of this sentiment, he would take his leave of them by proposing,

"Leesburg : May its future prosperity correspond with the splendor of the Revolutionary services of the family from which it derives its name."

The guests spent the evening at the residence of W. T. T. Mason, Esq., who took the occasion to have two young daughters baptized, for one of whom General La Fayette stood god-father, and for the other, the late and present President. After spending the night at the mansion of Ludwell Lee, Esq., the General and party returned to Washington on Wednesday.

A SCENE FULL OF SIMPLICITY AND PATHOS.

Le Vasseur relates a touching scene which occurred a few miles from Norfolk, in February, 1825, when the General was on his way to the South. He says :

“ We were obliged to stop for some time before a small, solitary inn upon the road, for the purpose of refreshing our horses. We were sitting in our carriage, when the landlord presented himself, asked to see the General, and eagerly pressed him to alight for a moment, and come into his house. ‘ If,’ said he, ‘ you have only five minutes to stay, do not refuse them, for they will be to me so many minutes of happiness.’ The General yielded to his entreaty, and we followed him into a lower room, where we observed a plainness bordering on poverty, but a remarkable degree of cleanness. ‘ Welcome, La Fayette,’ was inscribed with charcoal upon the white wall, enwreathed with boughs from the fir trees of the neighboring woods. Near the fire-place, where pine wood was crackling, stood a small table, covered with a very neat napkin, and covered with some decanters containing brandy and whiskey ; by the side of a plate covered with glasses, was another plate filled with neatly-arranged slices of bread. These modest refreshments were tendered with a kindness and cordiality which greatly enhanced their value. Whilst we were partaking of them, the landlord disappeared, but returned a moment after, accompanied by his wife, carrying her little boy, about three or four years of age, whose fresh and plump cheeks evinced the tenderness and care with which he had been cherished. The father, after first presenting his wife, next took his child in his arms, and having placed one of his little hands in the hand of the General, made him repeat, with much emphasis, the following : ‘ General La Fayette ! I thank you for the liberty which you have won for my father, for my mother, for myself, for my country.’ While the child was speaking, the father and mother eyed the General with the most tender regard, and tears they were unable to suppress proved that their gratitude was vivid and profound.

“ Were I to judge from what I myself felt, on witnessing this simple yet sublime scene, General La Fayette must have found this one of the most pleasing moments of his life. He could not conceal his emotions, but having tenderly embraced the child, took refuge in his carriage, bearing with him the blessings of this family, worthy of the freedom they enjoyed.”

HIS RETURN TO VIRGINIA.

Soon after the General's return to Washington, he expressed a desire to return to Monticello, to bid farewell to his old friend, Mr. Jefferson, before he left the United States. Accordingly, in August, he paid him a visit. Again he was invited to a public dinner at the University, by the Faculty and students of that institution. William Ballard Preston made him a handsome speech, to which he returned the following reply :

"Amidst the painful emotions of my too speedy departure from the shores of the United States, and anguish most keenly felt on the farewell visit to your paternal Rector, my illustrious and venerated friend, I feel highly gratified in the opportunity you have given me of a personal acquaintance with all of you, gentlemen, professors, and students of this young, yet already celebrated, University of Virginia—a university upon whom, it is already understood, in both hemispheres, that those feelings and talents are, as a family inheritance, forever entailed, by which the rights of man, national independence, religious, civil, political liberty and equality, have been eloquently promulgated and strenuously promoted. Nor can I think of the ancient and endearing connections of the old and recent obligations to the State of Virginia, which you have been pleased so kindly to mention, without feeling a particular delight at the sight of this new great luminary of knowledge and patriotism, where the principles and sentiments of analyzed philosophy, philanthropy, and republicanism, cannot fail to be diffused. To those general anticipations in which I cordially sympathise with you ; to my best wishes for the prosperity of the University, and of every one of you, gentlemen, permit me to add the expression of my affectionate gratitude."

The company then repaired to the pavilion of Professor Tucker, and to those of the other professors respectively, where they partook of refreshments. Upon the approach of the General to the rotunda, he was again addressed by John H. Lee, on behalf of the "Jefferson Society," and informed that he had been elected an honorary member of that society.

At 3 o'clock a sumptuous dinner was spread in the rotunda, which had been prepared by Messrs. Chapman and Spotswood. Mr. Monroe, William Wirt, Attorney-General of the United States ; Judge Carr, of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and other distinguished guests, were present. Various appropriate and patriotic toasts were of-

ferred by Professor Tucker, Professor Emmet, Professor Bonnycastle, Professor Key, Dr. Blotterman, General La Fayette, Mr. Mason, A. G. Ward, S. F. Edmunds, W. C. Nelson, J. E. Marshall, W. D. Sims, John H. Lee, R. Wallace, W. B. Preston, C. L. Bankhead, John B. Magruder, and P. H. Shackelford.

Le Vasseur says :

“At Albemarle we were rejoined by Mr. Monroe, whom we now found invested with a new public character. Faithful to the doctrine that a citizen should always be entirely at the service of his country, he did not think that his title of late President of the Republic withheld him from being useful to his countrymen ; and he had, therefore, accepted the office of justice of the peace, to which he had been elected by the confidence and suffrages of the people of his county. Mr. Madison had also left his retreat, and rejoined us on the road to Monticello, whither the General went to take leave of his old friend, Jefferson, whose enfeebled health kept him at present in a state of feeble inaction. The meeting at Monticello of three men, who, by their successive elevation to the Supreme Magistracy of the State, had given to their country twenty-four years of prosperity and glory, and who still offered it the example of private virtue, was a sufficient strong inducement to make us stay there a longer time ; but indispensable duties recalled General La Fayette to Washington, and he was obliged to take leave of his friends.

“I shall not attempt to depict the sadness which prevailed at this cruel separation, which had none of the alleviation which is usually left to youth, for, in this instance, the individuals who bade farewell, had all passed through a long career, and the immensity of the ocean would still add to the difficulties of a réunion.”

LA FAYETTE'S VISIT TO CULPEPER IN 1825.

From the Journal of his Comrade-in-Arms, Captain Philip Slaughter.

“Major Gabriel Long and myself were deputed by the committee of arrangements of Culpeper to wait upon General La Fayette at Montpelier, the seat of ex-President Madison, in Orange, and invite him to dine at Culpeper Courthouse on 22d of August, 1825. We started from my house on the 21st, with two carriages, and remained at Montpelier that night. We left there with General La Fayette and suite, at 5½ A. M., and breakfasted at Verdier's Tavern at Orange Courthouse, at 7½, where I introduced him to many ladies and gentlemen. Leaving at 8½, we reached Crooked run, the county line, at 10½

o'clock. Here we were met by Colonel Jonathan Catlett Gibson, with an escort of fifty mounted volunteers, and a great many ladies and gentlemen, to whom I introduced the General. We reached Greenwood (the seat of Judge Green), within a mile of Culpeper Courthouse, at 1 o'clock. Our guests went into the house and partook of some refreshments, attended by Mrs. Green, Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Slaughter, and others. Colonel Gibson's troop paraded. All dismounted and ranged themselves at their horses' heads, and General La Fayette, at his own request, was introduced to each man individually; and Judge Green treated all hands with toddy. We reached the Courthouse before 2 o'clock, and the General and suite alighted at the Rev. Alonzo Welton's house, who kindly offered it for their use. After resting for half an hour, we conducted the party to the Mason's Hall, where John Shackelford addressed him and the citizens in a very handsome manner, and the General made an appropriate reply. We introduced him to the ladies first, then to the Revolutionary soldiers, and then to the citizens, who ranged themselves in the street for that purpose. After resting in his lodging half an hour, we escorted him to dinner, furnished by Jere Strother, under a tent in a garden, which tent was covered with five hundred yards of brown linen. We had an elegant dinner, and drank thirty toasts—thirteen for the old States, &c. At 5½ o'clock, the General and suite returned to Mr. Welton's.

“At 9 P. M., we conducted our guests to a ball given in their honor at the Masons' Hall. After supper, I waited on them to their lodging.

“At 6 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, August 23d, I had the carriage at the door, and I directed the cavalry to mount, and proceeding, we reached Jeffersonton (fifteen miles), on the Fauquier road, at 9 o'clock. The citizens of Jeffersonton, and of its vicinity, to the number of several hundred, being arranged in two ranks, General La Fayette and suite, attended by a handsome escort of cavalry, passed through them, to the portico of Mr. R. Bayse's tavern, where they were received by the committee of arrangements, and a very appropriate address was delivered to the General by Colonel Samuel A. Storrow, to which the former responded, to the heart-felt gratification of the hearers. They next repaired to Mr. John Reed's house, where a private room had been prepared for their accommodation; and after having rested a short time, they were conducted by the committee to a breakfast, which had been prepared for the occasion under a spacious and commodious arbor at the west end of Mr. Bayse's tavern. After breakfast, they were again conducted to Mr. Reed's, in whose portico, a large collection of ladies being assembled,

the General and ex-President Monroe were introduced to them all individually, Colonel Daniel Ward announcing their names as they were presented. This being gone through, and the guests having taken a short respite, the gentlemen were arranged in a semi-circle, extending from Mr. Reed's portico to Mr. Bayse's tavern, and the General, passing along the line, gave each one a cordial and affectionate shake by the hand.

"The General then repaired to the private room, where they waited for the preparation of the escort, which being ready, the committee conducted them to their carriages. The parting ceremony between the committee and their guests being now most affectionately performed, and a considerable number of citizens on horseback attaching themselves to the rear, they all together moved off, while the remaining citizens gazed, with mingled emotions of sorrow and delight, on the carriage which bore away the friend of their liberty and the sustainer of their rights. At the Fauquier line, General La Fayette and suite were received by the marshals, and an elegant escort of cavalry, sent from Warrenton for the purpose."

GENERAL LA FAYETTE'S RECEPTION IN FAUQUIER.

About 11 o'clock, on the 23d of August, General La Fayette, his son, and secretary, Mr. Le Vasseur, Colonel Monroe, Major Gabriel Long, Colonel Robert Randolph, Thomas T. Fauntleroy, and Thomas P. Knox, Esqs., who had been requested to visit the General at Culpeper Courthouse, on behalf of the citizens of Fauquier, accompanied by a large escort of gentlemen from the county of Culpeper, arrived on the north bank of the Rappahannock, which divides the two counties, where a deputation of the committee of arrangements of this county, provided with carriages to convey him and his suite to Warrenton, and a troop of cavalry in uniform, commanded by Captain Cowles, of the Eighty-fifth, and a large number of citizens, were awaiting his arrival. After making an impressive adieu to the citizens of Culpeper, he was addressed by Inman Horner, Esq., on behalf of the citizens of Fauquier, to the following effect :

"*General La Fayette* : We have been commissioned by the citizens of Fauquier to receive you. In their name, and individually, we congratulate you upon your visit. It will afford a fit opportunity to express the gratitude cherished by all for your great services and undeviating friendship to America, in every vicissitude. Permit us to greet you as a friend and as a father."

To which the General replied briefly and appropriately. The guests being seated in their carriages, and the escort formed, they moved on to Warrenton. Near the town, they were met by Captain Walden, with his company of light infantry; by Captain F. M. Brooke, with his company of artillery, and by Captain Shacklett, with his troop of cavalry, all in complete uniform, with the Marine Band from Washington; also, by the La Fayette Guards, a company of between fifty and sixty boys, dressed in appropriate uniform, with badges, who had a few days before associated themselves together under the superintendence and command of Mr. James Cowles, of this place, for the purpose of doing honor to the distinguished visitor.

These having joined the escort, and followed by an immense concourse of citizens, the whole moved through the principal street up to the portico of the court-house, where a crowd, supposed to amount to about five or six thousand, had assembled. Thomas L. Moore, Esq., delivered to the General a handsome address of welcome; to which the General replied in a very warm and affectionate manner.

After the reply, he was conducted, with his suite and invited guests, to the elegant rooms, prepared for his reception, at Mrs. Norris's tavern, and where, with many Revolutionary officers and soldiers, he partook of the refreshments provided for them. About 2 o'clock he was conducted to his private room, by R. H. Rose, Esq., one of the committee of arrangements, and at 4 a large company sat down to a sumptuous and elegant dinner, prepared by Mrs. Norris, under a handsome arbor, on the beautiful green in front of the tavern. Colonel R. Randolph presided, assisted by William Payne, Francis W. Brocke, Thomas L. Moore, Thomas Turner, and Thomas Marshall, Esqs., as vice-presidents. After the cloth was removed, various patriotic toasts were announced by the president and drank by the company, succeeded by appropriate music from the Marine Band.

When the toast, "James Monroe—the approbation of ten millions of freemen the best evidence of his exalted merit and spotless integrity," was announced, Mr. Monroe arose, and after acknowledging, in strong terms, the favorable sentiments expressed by the citizens of Fauquier, of his conduct in public life, and taking an interesting review of the very meritorious services rendered to his country and the cause of liberty, in Europe as well as in America, by General La Fayette, gave the following toast:

"The exalted merit and very important services rendered by General La Fayette, in our Revolution, entitle him to the gratitude of our

Union. The proofs which have been afforded by the whole nation that he possesses it, have vindicated republican government against the calumnies heretofore bestowed upon it."

When the toast, "General La Fayette—neither time, nor titles, nor dungeons, have abated the love of the patriot for the liberty of nations," was announced, General La Fayette rose and said, "that, having had this day a most gratifying occasion to present the people of Fauquier with the tribute of his warm gratitude and affectionate devotion, he would not now further trespass than to express the high value he set by the approbation of his friend and companion, Colonel Monroe, and his grateful sense of the obligation his family had been under to him, in very gloomy circumstances. He proposed the following toast :

"The old Virginia Line, the militia of 1781, and the present generation of Fauquier—may the Revolutionary services of the fathers find an everlasting reward in the republican prosperity and happiness of their children."

When the toast, "John Marshall, the soldier, the statesman, the jurist—our country with exultation points to her son," was announced, and after the cheering, which was loud and repeated, had ceased, General Marshall rose and addressed the company as follows :

"It would not be easy, gentlemen, to express my thanks for the kindness which I have experienced to-day, in terms which would do justice to the emotions it has excited. To be associated in any manner with the illustrious guests, among whom I am placed, cannot fail to be highly gratifying to my feelings. Among them I see the oldest surviving officer of the Revolutionary army, one who relinquished all the pleasures and enjoyments which Europe could furnish, to encounter the dangers and share the toils and privations which were the lot of all those who engaged in our struggle for independence, who has since devoted himself to that glorious cause which brought him to our country, and who, through all the vicissitudes of his eventful life, has been its steadfast champion—neither subdued by adversity, nor too much elevated by prosperity.

"I perceive, also, a person on whom his fellow-citizens have bestowed the highest office in their gift, the arduous duties of which he has discharged in such a manner as to secure the continuance of their confidence and esteem. In him I am proud to recognize one of my earliest associates ; one with whom I have frequently acted in the most trying scenes ; for whom I have felt, and still retain, the most affec-

tionate and respectful esteem, without a taint of that bitter spirit which has been too long the scourge of our country. To be connected with these gentlemen in any place, on any occasion, would be my pride and my pleasure ; but to be associated with them by your kindness, gentlemen, and in this place, brings up recollections which must ever be most dear to my heart. I can never forget that this county was the residence of the revered author of my being, who continued to be your representative, until his military character first, and his removal afterwards, rendered him ineligible ; that in this county I first breathed the vital air ; that in it my infancy was cradled and my youth reared up and encouraged ; that in the first dawn of manhood I marched from it with the gallant young men of the day to that glorious conflict which gave independence to these states, and birth to this mighty nation ; that immediately on my return, I was chosen almost unanimously to represent them in the Legislature, and that they did not cease to support me till I ceased to reside among them. Here my affections, as well as my interests, shall remain, and all my sons are planted among you. With so many motives for receiving the kindness of to-day with peculiar gratitude, allow me, gentlemen, to indulge the feelings it excites, by giving as a toast—

“The people of Fauquier: Brave soldiers in time of war, good citizens in time of peace, and intelligent patriots at all times.”

Volunteer toasts were offered by the following gentlemen :

Thomas Marshall, Inman Horner, Thomas Turner, R. Brent, Colonel Monroe, Colonel Wallace, Thomas T. Fauntleroy, John S. Horner, Judge Dade, Dr. T. T. Withers, F. W. Brooke, William F. Phillips, and Henry M. Clarkson.

The festivities of the table closed after sunset, when the company separated to prepare for the reception of the ladies, in one of the rooms of Mrs. Norris, which is indeed one of the most spacious and elegant rooms in this part of Virginia, and had been very tastefully and beautifully ornamented, by the ladies of the town, with evergreens and flowers.

General La Fayette entered the room about 7 o'clock, with Colonel Monroe—who is almost a neighbor, and personally acquainted with many of our citizens—and General Marshall. The room, large as it is, was soon filled with ladies, and gentlemen attending them ; who were introduced to the distinguished personages. This scene of gayety and pleasure, during which refreshments were distributed, continued

till near 10 o'clock, when the company began to depart, and the General retired to his apartments.

In the morning, General La Fayette, politely referring to the incidents of the preceding day, which seemed to be so gratifying to all others as well as himself, mentioned his little guards, and expressed himself so warmly and affectionately as to induce Mr. Cowles to summon the little fellows again into line—they were still hovering about. The General passed along the line, and taking each by the hand, gave them an affectionate greeting, which they will never forget.

About noon, he set out with Colonel Monroe, General Marshall, and his suite, attended by a number of gentlemen on horseback, for the residence of Colonel Monroe, about twenty-six miles distant.

By particular invitation, they called at the village of New Baltimore, Fauquier county, and they were received with great cordiality. After partaking of refreshments prepared particularly by Mr. James M. Halley, they departed, accompanied by a large number of citizens. At Buckland, four miles further on, he was solicited to call, which he kindly did, and remained for near half an hour with a large number of ladies and gentlemen, at Mrs. Brooks's, where refreshments were again prepared.

DINNER TO GENERAL LA FAYETTE, BY THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1825.

At half-past 4 o'clock, the front rooms of Williamson's range of buildings were thrown open for the company. In about an hour afterwards, the President of the United States, accompanied by his secretaries, entered the room. At half-past 5 o'clock, General La Fayette arrived, attended by his son, and his secretary, Mr. Le Vasseur. And at 6 o'clock, the company (which, including the invited guests, amounted to about two hundred,) sat down to dinner. Mr. Galliard, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and Mr. Clay, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, presided. On the right of Mr. Galliard, sat the President of the United States, and on his left, General La Fayette, supported by his Revolutionary brethren. On the right of Mr. Clay, sat the Secretary of State, and on his left, the Secretary of War.

The hall was adorned with pictures and flags, arranged with great elegance and taste. The flags from the War and Navy Departments were obtained for the occasion, and contributed to revive in the mind, associations dear to the heart of every American.

After the cloth was removed, many patriotic toasts were drunk,

accompanied by appropriate music from the Marine Band, and were received by the company with great enthusiasm. When the following toast was given, "The President of the United States—Our respectability abroad, and prosperity at home, are the best eulogy of his administration," the whole company *rose with one accord*. Deeply affected, the President rose, and, with much feeling, addressed the company as follows :

"I cannot but be deeply affected by the generous sentiments which you have expressed in favor of my conduct in the high trust which I have so long held from my country. In our respectability abroad, and prosperity at home, no one can take a more profound interest than I do. It is to the virtue and intelligence of our fellow-citizens that we owe our success ; and I see in it the most decisive proof of the excellence and stability of our republican institutions. That I have exerted my best faculties, in a long course of public service, to support these institutions, and to promote the welfare and happiness of our Union, is most certain. To secure this public acknowledgment from so distinguished an assembly, on an occasion so highly interesting and honorable to the nation, affords me a gratification which I shall forever cherish."

When this toast was announced, "General La Fayette, the great apostle of national liberty—unawed by the frowns of tyranny, uninfluenced by the blandishments of wealth, and unseduced by popular applause—the same in the castle of Olmutz as in the active scenes of his labor and the height of his renown"—General La Fayette rose and thus expressed himself:

"*Gentlemen of both Houses* : I want words to express the respectful, grateful sense I have of all the favors and kindnesses you are pleased to confer on me. I hope you will do justice to the warm feelings of an American heart, and I beg leave to propose the following toast :

"Perpetual union among the United States—it has saved us in our times of danger ; it will save the world."

The committee of arrangements were, Colonel Hayne, of South Carolina ; Colonel R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, and Mr. Mills, of Massachusetts, on the part of the Senate ; and Major Hamilton, of South Carolina, General Van Renssalaer, of New York, and General McArthur, of Ohio, on the part of the House of Representatives. The utmost harmony and enthusiasm prevailed, and on the whole, the feast was one of the finest displays of generous and ardent feeling which has ever been witnessed.

It was another one added to the many proud days which public gratitude has marked in the calendar of La Fayette, and it was distinguished by circumstances which gave to it a new and striking character. It was placing the top-stone to the pillar of striking regard to its illustrious guest; and the representatives from every State contributed to the work. At the same time that it exhibited the greetings of every state, through its representatives, to our distinguished visitor, it also displayed the deep regard with which our venerable president, Mr. Monroe, is contemplated by the legislative branches of the government, and the anxiety, in which all participated, to offer him an unusual tribute of esteem. Altogether, it may be considered one of the proudest days in the annals of our country—a day to which the attention of our own times will be riveted, and which will be told with high satisfaction to our remote posterity.

DEPARTURE OF LA FAYETTE FROM AMERICA.

On Wednesday, September 7th, 1825, General La Fayette took his departure from the seat of government, on his return to his native country. All business was suspended in the city during the day. At an early hour, the corps of marines, the volunteer companies of the first brigade of the District, and those of the Alexandria brigade, were on the grounds designated, on the President's Square, where they were joined by Governor Spriggs' and Captain Dunlop's troops of cavalry, from the State of Maryland, the whole formed and in waiting to take up the escort.

The board of aldermen and the common councils of the three cities of the District, headed by their respective mayors, entered the President's house about 12 o'clock, and having been arranged in a circle by the marshals, the President of the United States appeared before the entrance which leads to the drawing-room, supported on each side by the heads of departments, and officers, civil and military. Several members of Congress, and other distinguished citizens, also formed part of the group. The company having waited some minutes in silence, a side-door was opened, and General La Fayette entered the hall, attended by the marshal of the District and one of the sons of the President, and presented himself in the vacant space within the circle, and at a suitable distance to receive the address of the President. Mr. Adams then, with much dignity, but with evident emotion, delivered in a clear, distinct, and very impressive manner, an eloquent address, expressive of the great admiration and sin-

cere gratitude and affection of the American people for the General, and concluded in these words :

“ You are now about to return to the country of your birth, of your ancestors, of your posterity. The executive government of the Union, stimulated by the same feeling which had prompted the Congress to the designation of a national ship for your accommodation in coming hither, has destined the first service of a frigate, recently launched in this metropolis, to the less welcome, but equally distinguished, trust of carrying you home.

“ The ship is now prepared for your reception and equipped for sea. From the moment of her departure, the prayers of millions will ascend to heaven that her passage may be prosperous, and your return to the bosom of your family as propitious to your happiness as your visit to this scene of your youthful glory has been to that of the American people.

“ Go, then, our beloved friend ; return to the land of brilliant genius, of generous sentiment, of heroic valor ; to that beautiful France, the nursing mother of the Twelfth Louis and the Fourth Henry ; to the native soil of Bayard and Coligni, of Turenne and Catinat, of Fenelon and D'Aguesseau. In that illustrious catalogue of names, which she claims as of her children, and, with honest pride, holds up to the admiration of other nations, the name of La Fayette has already for centuries been enrolled, and it shall henceforth burnish into brighter fame, for if, in after years, a Frenchman shall be called upon to indicate the character of his nation by that of one individual, during the age in which we live, the blood of lofty patriotism shall mantle his cheek, the fire of conscious virtue shall sparkle in his eye, and he shall pronounce the name of La Fayette. Yet we, too, and our children in life, and after death, shall claim you for our own. You are ours, by that more than patriotic self-devotion with which you flew to the aid of our fathers at the crisis of their fate—ours, by that long series of years in which you have cherished us in your regard—ours, by that tie of love, stronger than death, which has linked your name, for the endless ages of time, with the name of Washington.

“ At the painful moment of parting from you, we take comfort in the thought, that wherever you may be, to the last pulsation of your heart, our country will be ever present to your affections ; and a cheerful consolation assures us, that we are not called to sorrow, most of all, that we shall see your face no more. We shall indulge the pleasing anticipation of beholding our friend again. In the mean-

time, speaking in the name of the whole people of the United States, and at a loss only for language to give utterance to that feeling of attachment with which the heart of the nation beats as the heart of one man, I bid you a reluctant and affectionate farewell."

The General listened with deep attention, and at the close of the address, embraced the President in his arms, saluting, in the French manner, on each cheek.

The General, in reply, expressed, in most touching terms, his profound gratitude and thanks for the kind and gracious receptions he had received from the American people; and, in conclusion, said:

"I shall content myself to proclaim my cordial confirmation of every one of the sentiments which I have had daily opportunities publicly to utter, from the time when your venerable predecessor, my old brother-in-arms and friend, transmitted to me the honorable invitation of Congress, to this day, when you, my dear sir, whose friendly connection with me dates from your earliest youth, are going to consign me to the protection, across the Atlantic, of the heroic national flag, on board of the splendid ship, the name of which has been not the less flattering and kind among the numberless favors conferred on me.

"God bless you, sir, and you all who surround us! God bless the American people, each of their States, and the Federal Government! Accept this patriotic farewell of an overflowing heart: such will be its last throb when it ceases to beat."

As the last sentence was pronounced, the General advanced, and, while the tears poured over his venerable cheek, again took the President in his arms. He retired a few paces, but, overcome by his feelings, again returned, and uttering, in broken accents, "God bless you," fell once more on the neck of Mr. Adams. It was a scene at once solemn and moving, as the sighs and stealing tears of many who witnessed it bore testimony. Having recovered his self-possession, the General stretched out his hands, and was in a moment surrounded by the greetings of the whole assembly, who pressed upon him, each eager to seize, perhaps for the last time, that beloved hand which was opened so freely for our aid, when aid was so precious, and which grasped, with firm and undeviating hold, the steel which so bravely helped to achieve our deliverance. The expression which now beamed from the face of this exalted man was of the finest and most touching kind. The hero was lost in the father and the friend: dignity melted into subdued affection, and the friend of Washington seemed to linger with a mournful delight among the sons of his adopted country. The period of departure at length arrived, and having once more pressed

the hand of Mr. Adams, he entered the barouche, accompanied by the Secretary of State, of the Treasury, and of the Navy. The carriage of the General, preceded by his escort, and followed by a large procession, moved through the open court in front of the President's mansion, and paid him the parting salute as he stood in front to receive it.

The whole scene—the peals of artillery, the animating sounds of numerous military bands the presence of the vast concourse of people, and the occasion that assembled them, altogether produced emotions not easily described, but which every American will readily conceive.

On reaching the bank of the Potomac, all the carriages in the procession wheeled off, and the citizens in them assembled on foot around that of the General. The whole military body then passed in review. After the review, the General proceeded to the steamboat, Mount Vernon, under a salute of artillery, surrounded by as many citizens, all eager to catch the last looks, as could press on the large wharf; and at 4 o'clock this great, and good, and extraordinary man, trod for the last time the soil of America, followed by the blessings of every patriotic heart that lives on it.

As the vessel moved off, and for a short time after, the deepest silence was observed by the whole of the vast multitude that lined the shore. The feeling that pervaded them was that of children bidding a final farewell to a venerated parent. The whole remained gazing after the retiring vessel until she had passed Greenleaf's Point; here another salute repeated the valedictory sounds of respect and these again were not long after echoed by the heavy guns of Fort Washington, and reminded us of the rapidity with which this benefactor and friend of our country was borne from it.

A few minutes afterwards, we passed Alexandria, and the General received the same marks of respect from the population of that city. But it was when he came in view of Mount Vernon, that he felt most deeply affected, and experienced the great sacrifice he made to his country in leaving the American soil, that hospitable land, where every step he made was accompanied, with heart-felt recollections. The progress of the little fleet was arrested; it remained motionless on the broad bosom of Potomac's wave, that the last of the generals might pay his homage and filial duty to the tomb of the paternal chief. La Fayette arose—the wonders which he had performed, for a man of his age, in successfully accomplishing labors enough to have tested his meridian vigor, whose animation rather resembles the spring, than the winter of life, now seemed unequal to the task he was about to per-

form—to take a last look at the grave of Washington. He advanced to the effort. A silence the most impressive reigned around, till the strains of sweet and plaintive music completed the grandeur and sacred solemnity of the scene. All hearts beat in unison with the throbbings of the veteran's bosom, as he looked, and that for the last time, on the sepulchre which contains the ashes of the first of men. He spoke not, but appeared absorbed in the mighty recollections which the place and the occasion inspired. Yet a voice seemed borne on the air. It appeared to say to the manes of the illustrious dead, "Washington! thou friend and father of my youth, under whose heroic banner I first gained renown in the fields of fame, when combating for the rights and liberties of man—in whose bosom I was cherished in the earliest, the happiest, days of my life—whose affection descended with me from the palace to the dungeon—whose arms were opened to receive my child, when, forlorn and a wanderer from his native land, he sought in thee a friend and found a father. Most truly great and glorious of men, while such an humble mound alone contains thy ashes, thy monument is based on an hemisphere, and thy fame will cenotaph thy memory in ages yet unborn. Accept the last duty which filial homage pays to the tomb of Washington in the tear of La Fayette." The General, as he was about to return to his cabin, affectionately embraced him who, too, was an adopted child of the chief.

After this noble scene, the characteristics of which were of the purest, the highest order, the fleet resumed its course, and after a voyage of safety and expedition, anchored near the Brandywine, at the mouth of the Potomac. The General was received in the Commodore's barge, and repaired, through very inclement weather, to the gallant bark which is to bear him to his other home. He was placed on the deck of the ship by an ornamental chair, rigged for the special purpose, and under a salute from the main battery, the music of the band, and the greetings of the Commodore, his officers, and many guests, who were assembled for this interesting event. The General came on board, accompanied by Mr. Southard, the Secretary of the Navy; Commodores Bainbridge and Jones; the Mayors of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria; Tench Ringgold, Esq., the Marshal of the District; Dr. Kent, the old and faithful representative in Congress, nearest the District; Mr. Adams, son of the President; Generals Smith and W. Jones, and Colonel McKenney, with many other citizens. The Constitution, having on board a large number of his old friends from Baltimore, came down to give the General the

parting hand. Captain Morris, with the mildness and courtesy which distinguish him, received every one with affability, lost sight of not the minutest duty or ceremony, had the ship exhibited in every part to all who wished to see her, and entertained the very large company with an elegant collation. There were sentiments given, of appropriate feeling and character, by Commodore Morris, General La Fayette, Dr. Joseph Kent, of Maryland, the Secretary of the Navy, Major-General Brown, General Charles Lallemand, Mr. Custis, of Arlington, General Samuel Smith, of Baltimore, Major Barney, of Baltimore, George Grahame, Esq., Colonel Cox, of Georgetown, Colonel Bentalow, of Baltimore, and General Jones.

The most touching incident was the address delivered by General Smith, on behalf of the citizens of Baltimore, and General La Fayette's reply. They both burst into tears, and every one present was overcome with the emotions excited by the scene.

The old General once again paid the tribute of respectful gratitude to the *ladies of Baltimore*, and it is to be remarked that *their services* were adverted to by him on the first public occasion after his landing at New York, and now again, at the very moment of leaving our shores forever, he renews the expression of his profound gratitude and affection for the *ladies of Baltimore*.

When the time for parting came, the barges of the ship bore the sorrowing guests to their respective vessels, while the thunders of the superb Brandywine told the echoes around—the adieu to La Fayette. The day had been boisterous and rainy; but just as the affecting scene had closed, the sun burst forth and formed a magnificent rainbow, one of whose limbs appeared to rest on the Maryland shore, and the other on that of Virginia; and the noble ship which bore away the nation's guest, traversing the centre of that brilliant arch, under full sail, on the 8th of September, 1825, entered the Chesapeake bay, and soon the shores of America were shut out from his sight forever. Thus the same sign that appeared in the heavens on the day on which La Fayette landed on the American soil, also appeared when he left it, as if nature had reserved to herself, the erection of the first and the last of the numerous triumphal arches, dedicated to him during his extraordinary journey.

Propitious omen! Heaven smiles on the good deeds of men; and sure, if ever there was a sublime and virtuous action to be blessed by heaven and admired by men, it is when a free and grateful people unite to do honor to their friend and benefactor.

CONCLUSION.

Fellow-Americans of this generation, in this Centennial year, ponder well the lessons taught by the life of this great, good, heroic man, for whom your ancestors have exhibited such high admiration and enthusiastic love. Let the thoughts which a considerate perusal of this narrative will suggest, result in a course of conduct upon the part of all of us that will bring back concord to a divided people. And let us all strive to make the grand Centennial Celebration at Yorktown, a glorious consummation of a true Union, under our National Constitution.

APPENDIX.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL LA FAYETTE—FUNERAL HONORS AND TRIBUTES OF RESPECT TO HIS MEMORY.

Galighani's *Messenger* of the 20th of May, 1834, says :

“ With unfeigned regret we announce this melancholy event, which took place at a quarter to five o'clock this morning. The venerable General was born on the 1st of September, 1757, and consequently wanted little more than three months to complete the age of seventy-seven. The wondrous scenes, in both the New World and the Old, in which the name of La Fayette was prominently distinguished, are among the most remarkable in the annals of mankind ; and we may safely aver that history does not, in all her records, possess a name which has passed through the searching ordeal of public opinion, even in the darkest and most tempestuous times, more pure and unsullied than his whose death his country is to-day called upon to deplore.”

The death of La Fayette is a loss to the world. America loses in him an early, strenuous, and disinterested champion of her independence, and Europe loses her most zealous and consistent advocate of the rights of man. Throughout a career eventful beyond that of any man alive, this illustrious person kept constantly in view, as the great object of all his exertions, the diffusion of republican principles, the melioration of government, and the elevation of the condition of his fellow-men. The sentiment of sorrow for his loss will be more universal than the death of any other man in the whole world would occasion ; for he had made his name dear to every heart by the many exalted virtues of his character, by his philanthropy, his zeal in support of popular institutions, his courage in the battles of liberty, his whole career, public and private, through the long period of nearly four-score years. Pure, consistent, firm, benevolent, animated with ardor that no difficulties could cool, and governed by integrity that no allurements could corrupt, he commanded the respect of even those he opposed, and, dying, will receive the tribute of their grief.

As soon as the intelligence of his death was received in the United States, on the 21st day of June, 1834, General Andrew Jackson, the President of the United States, sent to Congress the following message :

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

The afflicting intelligence of the death of the illustrious La Fayette has been received by me this morning. I have issued the general order enclosed, to cause appropriate honors to be paid by the army and navy to the memory of one so highly venerated and loved by my countrymen ; and whom Providence has been pleased to remove so unexpectedly from the agitating scenes of life.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The enclosed order was in these words :

Order No. 46.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 21, 1834.

The Major-General commanding the army has received, through the War Department, the following "General Order" from the President of the United States :

GENERAL ORDER.

Washington, June 21, 1834.

Information having been received of the death of General La Fayette, the President considers it due to his own feelings, as well as to the character and services of that distinguished man, to announce the event to the army and navy.

La Fayette was a citizen of France, but he was the distinguished friend of the United States. In early life he embarked in that contest which secured freedom and independence to our country. His services and sacrifices constituted a part of our Revolutionary history, and his memory will be second only to that of Washington in the hearts of the American people. In his own country, and in ours, he was the zealous and uniform friend and advocate of national liberty. Consistent in his principles and conduct, he never, during a long life, committed an act which exposed him to just accusation, or which will expose his memory to reproach. Living at a period of great excitement, and of moral and political revolutions, engaged in many of the important events which fixed the attention of the world, and invited to guide the destinies of France at two of the most momentous eras of her history, his political integrity and personal disinterestedness have not been called in question. Happy in such a life, he has been happy

in his death. He has been taken from the theatre of action with faculties unimpaired, with a reputation unquestioned, and an object of veneration wherever civilization and the rights of man have extended ; and mourning, as we may and must, his departure, let us rejoice that this associate of Washington has gone, as we humbly hope, to rejoin his illustrious commander, in the fulness of days and of honor. He came in his youth to defend our country : he came in the maturity of his age to witness her growth in all the elements of prosperity. And while witnessing these, he received those testimonials of gratitude which proved how strong was his hold upon the affections of the American people. One melancholy duty remains to be performed. The last major-general of the Revolutionary army has died. Himself a young and humble participator in the struggles of that period, the President feels called on, as well by personal as public considerations, to direct that appropriate honors be paid to the memory of this distinguished patriot and soldier. He, therefore, orders that the same honors be rendered upon this occasion, at the different military and naval stations, as were observed upon the decease of Washington, the Father of his Country, and his contemporary in arms.

In ordering this homage to be paid to the memory of one so eminent in the field, so wise in council, so endeared in private life, and so well and favorably known in both hemispheres, the President feels assured that he is anticipating the sentiments not of the army and navy only, but of the whole American people.

ANDREW JACKSON.

In obedience to the commands of the President, the following funeral honors will be observed at the several stations of the army :

At daybreak twenty-four guns will be fired in quick succession, and one gun at the interval of every half-hour thereafter till sunset.

The flags of the several stations will, during the day, be at half-mast.

The officers of the army will wear crape on the left arm for the period of six months.

This order will be carried into effect under the direction of the commanding officer of each post and station the day after its reception.

By command of Major-General Macomb, commanding in chief.

R. JONES,
Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.

To the Commander of each Naval Station :

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 21, 1834.

In conformity with the general order from the President of the United States, in honor of the memory of General La Fayette, you will, on the day following the receipt of this, cause twenty-four guns to be fired, in quick succession, at daybreak, and one gun every half-hour thereafter until sunset, and the flags of the several stations will be during the day at half-mast.

All officers of the Navy and Marine corps will wear crape on the left arm for six months.

LEVI WOODBURY.

Soon after the reception of the President's message, Congress passed a joint resolution, that a committee be appointed to consider and report "by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation on the event of the decease of General La Fayette."

The following gentlemen were appointed on this committee :

On the part of the Senate—Mr. Webster, Mr. White, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Clay, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Poindexter, Mr. Benton, Mr. King of Alabama, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Shepley.

On the part of the House of Representatives—Messrs. John Quincy Adams, chairman; Rufus McIntire, Maine; Henry Hubbard, New Hampshire; Tristram Burgess, Rhode Island; Noyes Barbee, Connecticut; Heman Allen, Vermont; C. C. Cambreling, New York; James Parker, New Jersey; Henry A. Muhlenburg, Pennsylvania; John J. Milligan, Delaware; Isaac McKim, Maryland; William S. Archer, Virginia; Lewis Williams, North Carolina; Henry L. Pinckney, South Carolina; James M. Payne, Georgia; Richard M. Johnson, Kentucky; John Blair, Tennessee; Elisha Whittlesey, Ohio; Philemon Thomas, Louisiana; John Carr, Indiana; Harry Caze, Mississippi; Joseph Duncan, Illinois; John Murphy, Alabama; William H. Ashley, Mississippi.

On the 24th of June, Mr. Adams presented the following report of the committee :

1. *Resolved*, That the two Houses have received, with the profoundest sensibility, intelligence of the death of General La Fayette, the friend of the United States, the friend of Washington, and the friend of liberty.

2. *Resolved*, That the sacrifices and efforts of this illustrious person, in the cause of our country, during her struggle for independence, and the affectionate interest which he has at all times manifested for the success of her political institutions, claim from the Government and people of the United States an expression of condolence for his loss, veneration for his virtues, and gratitude for his services.

3. *Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to address, together with a copy of the above resolutions, a letter to George Washington La Fayette, and the other members of his family, assuring them of the condolence of this whole nation in their irreparable bereavement.

4. *Resolved*, That the members of the two Houses of Congress will wear a badge of mourning for thirty days, and that it be recommended to the people of the United States to wear a similar badge for the same period.

5. *Resolved*, That the halls of the Houses be dressed in mourning for the residue of the session.

6. *Resolved*, That John Quincy Adams be requested to deliver an oration on the life and character of General La Fayette before the two Houses of Congress at the next session.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

FUNERAL HONORS IN RICHMOND.

The volunteers of the city held a meeting at the Eagle Hotel, on Tuesday evening, the 24th of June, 1834, at which Captain John B. Richardson was called to the chair, and Mr. J. A. Sherman and Mr. Enoch S. Courtney were appointed secretaries. The meeting passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Monday next be set apart as the day on which the volunteers of Richmond will pay a soldier's last tribute of respect to the memory of the lamented La Fayette.

Resolved, That Lieutenant Werth, Lieutenant Smith, Sergeant Kent, and John Cosby, of the Richmond Light Dragoons; Lieutenant Dixon, Lieutenant Tompkins, Sergeant Cooke, and William F. Watson, of the Light Infantry Blues; Lieutenant Hyde, Lieutenant Hollins, Sergeant Hazlewood, and Samuel Cary, of Richmond Fayette Artillery; and Lieutenant Burton, Lieutenant Tinsley, Sergeant Sherman, and Nathaniel August, of the W. R. Corps, be appointed a committee to coöperate with the committees of citizens and others in making the necessary arrangements for the funeral honors and procession.

On the 26th of June, the citizens held a meeting in the City Hall, of which Joseph Tate was chairman, and Thomas B. Bigger secretary. They resolved that the meeting highly approved of the prompt action of the volunteers, and that they would unite with

them in the solemnities to be observed on Monday next, and appointed John Brockenbrough, James Rawlings, John A. Lancaster, Samuel Sublett, William D. Wren, and Martin Drewry, to coöperate with the volunteers and Masonic committees in effecting the objects of the meeting.

In pursuance of these resolutions, the different committees executed the duties imposed on them with great industry, and on *Monday, the 30th of June, 1834*, the procession took place in the following order:

Detachment of Dragoons.
Hearse, with Six Pall-Bearers.
Clergy.
French Consul and Citizens, with Tri-Colored Flag.
Revolutionary Officers and Soldiers.
Judges and Officers of Federal and State Courts.
Mayor and other City Authorities.
Chesterfield Dragoons.
Richmond Dragoons.
Richmond Fayette Artillery.
Public Guard.
Richmond Light Infantry Blues.
Washington Rifle Corps.
The Masonic Fraternity.
Citizens on Foot.
Citizens in Carriages.
Citizens on Horseback.

The following gentlemen acted as marshals: Chief Marshal, General Lambert; assistants, Colonel Carrington, Colonel Munford, Mr. Walter D. Blair, Mr. James W. Dibrell, Mr. Thomas G. Moncure, and Mr. Samuel Sublett.

The morning was ushered in by the discharge of twenty-four minute-guns, and the procession was formed on E street (or Main), the right of the military resting on and fronting the northeast corner of the Union Hotel, and marched up E to Fifth street, along Fifth to H (Broad), and down H street to the First Baptist church, the bells of the city tolling during the time. The house was soon filled to overflowing by ladies and gentlemen and the Masonic fraternity. The services were opened by an impressive prayer from the Rt. Reverend Bishop Moore, followed by the Rev. Stephen Taylor, of the Presbyterian church, who delivered, without study or preparation, some pertinent remarks. The Rev. Mr. Hinton, pastor of the church, also addressed the Throne of Grace. These solemn and respectful ceremonies were closed by the Masonic brethren, and everything done was calcu-

lated to show that the veneration of the people for the departed patriot was deep and sincere. The day was closed by the firing of twenty-four minute-guns by the Fayette Artillery.

Similar evidences of the grief of the people and honors to the memory of General La Fayette were displayed everywhere throughout the nation.

No man has died in this century, who has been more universally lamented, honored, and loved, by all the people of the United States.

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ERRATUM.—For the word "*August*," in the second line, under the heading "*Preliminary Meetings in Richmond*," on the *17th page*, read "*July*."



